

THE MISSOURI HISTORICAL REVIEW

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Letters of Edward Bates and the Blairs, from the Private Papers of Senator Doolittle—Contributed by DUANE MOWBY.....	123
Missouri's Centennial Celebration.....	147
How Missouri Counties, Towns and Streams were named.....	164
DAVID W. EATON	
Historical Articles in Missouri News- papers.....	201
Notes and Documents.....	214
Books Received from Missouri Authors	221
Historical News and Comments.....	227

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THE MISSOURI HISTORICAL REVIEW

FLOYD C. SHOEMAKER, Editor

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The *Missouri Historical Review* is a quarterly magazine devoted to Missouri history, genealogy and literature. It is now being sent to a thousand members of the Society. The subscription price is one dollar a year.

Each number of the *Review* contains several articles on Missouri and Missourians. These articles are the result of research work in Missouri history. They treat of subjects that lovers of Missouri are interested in. They are full of new information and are not hackneyed or trite. The style of presentation is as popular as is permissible in a publication of this character.

In addition to the monographs, the *Review* contains a list of books recently published by Missourians or on Missouri, and a list of Missouri historical articles that have appeared in the newspapers of the State. The last is an aid to teachers, editors and writers, and will become even more valuable with age.

Departing from the custom adopted by most historical societies, this journal contains reviews of only those books and articles that relate to Missouri. This concentration makes possible a more thorough and, to Missourians, a more interesting and valuable historical contribution than could otherwise be obtained.

Missourians are interested in their State Historical Society. The *Review* appeals to this interest by summarizing the recent activities of the Society. It also does this of other state-wide organizations of a historical or patriotic character. Important historical happenings are also chronicled and members of the Society are urged to make this complete for their section of Missouri. The general Missouri items include biographical sketches of individuals in public life or of historic fame.

Manuscripts and letters on all Missouri subjects of a historical or biographical nature are welcome, and will be read and decided upon with as little delay as possible.

All editorial and business communications should be addressed to Floyd C. Shoemaker, Secretary, The State Historical Society of Missouri, Columbia, Missouri.

THE MISSOURI HISTORICAL REVIEW

Vol. XI, No. 2

COLUMBIA

January, 1917

Letters of Edward Bates and the Blairs, Frank P.—Sr. and
Jr.—and Montgomery, from the Private Papers and
Correspondence of Senator James Rood
Doolittle of Wisconsin.

Contributed by Duane Mowry, of Milwaukee, Wis.

The letters of Ex-Attorney General Edward Bates of St. Louis, to his political and personal friend, the then Senator James R. Doolittle, of Wisconsin, as a bit of unpublished political history of the period to which they relate, are of great value. They are similar in tone and temper to much of the published correspondence of Ex-Secretary of the Navy, Gideon Welles. They condemn, impliedly, the policy of the Republican party, of which he was an honored member, in its dealings with the problem of reconstruction. They approve the action of Senator Doolittle in Congress upon the great public questions of the hour, although he had been ostracised by his party at home—in Wisconsin—maligned, traduced and belittled by his associates, because he favored a policy of reconciliation in dealing with the South, a policy, let it be said to his honor and far-sighted statesmanship, the judgment of history has amply sustained and approved.

Mr. Bates spoke as one who could view the situation dispassionately, calmly and with full knowledge of all of the related facts and circumstances. He was, as he assures us, no longer an actor in the political drama. But he appreciated the full force of the mistaken attitude of the Republican leaders. His letters have permanent historical value.

The letters of the Blairs, of the Honorable Frank P. Blair, Senior, of Frank P. Blair, junior, and of Montgomery Blair, are of real value to any student of the history of this country. They have value in a political sense, in a historical point of view, and as outlined a possible solution of an exceedingly difficult racial problem, the negro question. Just what is the value of the suggestions which these letters indicate, it is not necessary to state. They are submitted in the confident belief that many of the students of Missouri history and life will find much food for historical thought and consideration. It is undoubtedly to the honor and credit of both the Blairs and of Judge Doolittle that they were co-workers in a common and laudable purpose, the promotion of the best that honest political endeavor could achieve in behalf of their country.

—Duane Mowry.

FROM EDWARD BATES.

(Extract of a letter to a friend in Pennsylvania, of September 24, '65.)

.....“You express the opinion that—‘a split between the administration and the radicals is inevitable’—I suppose so; and that split may be very formidable, if the Radicals be allowed by the Administration, to give tone and direction to all or any of the departments, whereby the government is, every day, committed to Radical enormities, and thus pledged against law and truth. But if we really have an *administration* (and not 7 or 8 distinct Departmental Governments—each one scheming for its own ends); if Pres’t Johnson will assume what lawfully belongs to him, the headship of the nation, the actual control of an administration, all of whose parts are required to operate harmoniously, for the attainment of one great end, the restoration of the Union with peace and order, and by one great means the strict observance of the constitution—If, I say, the President will only do this, and, with a fixed resolution and steady hand, perform all his duties, *according to law*, he will have no cause to fear the radicals. All the honest men among them (and I suppose there are some) will willingly acquiesce in a course so manifestly just and right—all the timid, the trimmers, the time-

servers (which I take to be the main body of the Radicals) will hasten to give their adhesion, rather than renounce all hope of power and patronage for the next four years. And as for the few truculent leaders who (like the frogs we read of) hoped, by bellowing and blowing, to pass themselves off for bullocks—they have no substance in them, and may be trodden out, like so many sparks on the floor.

"The law is no longer the rule of government. Nobody looks at its provisions, in detail; but every officer imagines himself appointed to carry out some general party policy, and that the means and machinery for accomplishing that end, are all left at his discretion. If the law happens to be defective or wrong, he supplies the defect and corrects the error, by his own superior wisdom and virtue."

FROM EDWARD BATES.

(Extracts of a letter to a friend in New York, denouncing *Martial Law*—Sept. 29, 1865.)

"In a government created by law, and that has no power of continued existence but what the law gives it, *martial law* is an absurd contradiction, and as fatal to liberty as it is absurd, in law and logic. Can you and I pretend to be free men, and boast that we live under the protection of our country's laws, and, at the same time, admit that there is some man in the country—any possible man, under any possible circumstances—who can, at his will and by his simple declaration, rightfully, constitute himself our absolute master, in open defiance of the laws, which we claim as our protection against arbitrary power?

"There is no such *law* as *martial law*. It is unmitigated despotism, set up by fraud and force, to the destruction of all law."

* * * * *

"In the very act of setting aside and defying the laws of our own country, they (the Atty. Gen'l and Judge Advocate) profess to respect and conform to *the usages of nations*—

i. e. *the usages of nations* is to be followed, rather than the positive provisions of our own law. And herein they are as much at fault in fact as in doctrine. There is no such *usage of nations*: There is not a nation in Christendom that allows its military commanders to annul, at pleasure, the laws of the land.

"Republican Government is a rare thing in history: It is against *the usage of nations*; and when our fathers tore a fragment from the British Empire, and made it into a Republic, they committed a great departure from *the usage of nations*. And in doing this, they thought that it was possible to get along without a despotic human sovereign—that the People might be governed, in peace and in war, by laws of their own making. But it seems now, that our fathers were entirely mistaken—that they were a set of confiding simpletons, who could not see from cause to effect—from the beginning to the end. It is now discovered and made plain to all zealous, radical advocates of power, that the law is wholly insufficient as a *rule of government*, and that there is a *necessity* for us to have a master, or as many masters as may choose to *declare* themselves such, in the name of martial law.

"I am sick at heart, at being forced to witness, in high places, such impudent audacity and shameless nonsense."

* * * * *

"Anarchy is universal and interchangeable despotism, and all men will gladly accept protection against anarchy when offered by any despotic hand strong enough to give it. France did it twice; and I am not without fear that our fierce, progressive radicals are, in this way, trying to drive us to follow her example, by taking the one short step from Republic to Empire."

FROM EDWARD BATES.¹

Corner of Morgan & Leffingwell Sts., St. Louis, October 10, 1863.

HON. J. R. DOOLITTLE, U. S. Senator,
At Racine, Wis.

Dear Sir:

I am a retired man, wholly private, and have been in very low health for the last half year, and, withal, am old. You are comparatively young; conspicuously engaged in the active strifes of party politics; bold, ardent and full of talent. I saw (in occasional items in the newspapers) that you were likely to be involved in sharp controversy; and (from my knowledge of your public character and of your course as a Senator) I considered inevitable a fierce struggle between you and the extreme radicals, in and out of your own State.

Respecting you very highly, upon personal knowledge, and having a strong bias towards your side of the controversy in which I suppose you to be engaged, I should have written to you some time ago, but for fear that my letters might be felt as an intrusion, by one whose time and mind are so actively engaged upon matters of pressing interest. I have just seen a gentleman (perhaps known to you; at Washington, as Commissioner of Emigration, Rev'd James Mitchell, late of Ind'a) who urges me to write to you, supposing it possible that I may be able to aid you somewhat, in your pending strife, if only by words of encouragement and sympathy. With these inducements, I venture to write to you.

I have witnessed, with sorrow and shame, the open abuses of power and the wanton disregard of principle, by extreme radicals, in the nation and in the sections; and I have felt

¹These letters of General Bates are of great interest and real historical value. They indicate, as few other documents do, some of the difficult problems immediately following the Civil War. They discuss some of the burning questions of that period in a most sane and luminous manner. Of course, like all of President Lincoln's Cabinet, Mr. Bates opposed the policy of the Republican party of that particular time insofar as it related to the reconstruction of the South. In this respect, he was in complete accord with his political friend and associate, Senator Doolittle of Wisconsin. Quite natural it was, therefore, that he should write with such great freedom and apparent sincerity.

DUANE MOWRY.

it to be my duty to denounce some of those abuses. This I did to people of my own State, by articles printed in the newspapers with my name attached, and also by letters to individuals in various parts of the north and east—from Baltimore to New York, and from Chicago to Boston. I see that the extreme radicals are nothing short of revolutionists. They seized upon the general zeal for putting (down) the rebellion and perverted it into the means to destroy all *government by law*. They esteem the Constitution a convenient contrivance to put particular men into places of power, but powerless to restrain the licentious exercise of despotic authority. They and we were eager to put down the secession and rebellion with which traitors hoped to revolutionize the country, by dismemberment and separation. But they, in pretended loyalty to the Union, aim to destroy the Union, and to establish, in its stead, one consolidated power over all. And thus, ostensibly resisting one revolution, they seek to establish another, more thorough in its principle and more universal in its application. *Their* revolution destroys the States, without whose separate action there can be no constitutional government of the nation. It destroys the segregation of powers ordained by the constitution, as a barrier against individual ambition and tyranny. And it destroys the law itself, by placing unbounded power in a single hand, supreme and absolute.

This may seem to you strong language—rash and passionate. Strong it certainly is, but not rash nor passionate; for I have weighed it all before, and have analyzed the propositions and feel confident that I can maintain every one of them, by indisputable facts and unexceptionable logic—but not now nor here. I must not bore you with a repetition of my doctrines, often expressed, and in a variety of forms. And yet, I cannot resist the desire to send you extracts from letters which I have lately written to friends in Penn'a and New York, respectively. I will copy them on a separate paper, and send them herewith.

I take a very lively interest in your success at this particular juncture not only because I respect and honor you,

for your talents, principles and courage, but also, because I do verily believe that you are more likely than other man, to give a good tone and direction to the spirit and action of the Senate.

I remain, Sir, with great respect,
Your friend and Ob't Serv't,

EDW. BATES.

FROM EDWARD BATES.

St. Louis, Oct. 1865.

HON. J. R. DOOLITTLE, U. S. S.,
Racine, Wis.

Dear Sir:

In due time, I was gratified by the receipt of your letter, accompanied by the package containing 4 of your speeches. My son, Judge Barton Bates, (a man of cool, clear, sound judgment) pronounces them *very good*, and appropriate to our cause.

My health is very bad, in so much that I am confined to the house, can do nothing that requires activity or locomotion—nothing, in fact, which may not be accomplished by short and intermittent mental labor at my own desk. Therefore, I handed over your excellent speeches, to my friend, Sam'l T. Glover, (a man full of zeal and talent), who promises to give them the best publicity in his power.

Most respectfully,
EDW. BATES.

FROM EDWARD BATES.

St. Louis, Feb. 17, 1866.

HON. J. R. DOOLITTLE,
U. S. Senate.

Dear Sir:

With pleasure and profit, I have read your great speech, and thank you for it.

How does it happen that notwithstanding all the fierce debates, in both houses, about the legal and political con-

dition of the "rebel states," as regards the Union, no mention has ever been made of the written opinions of the Heads of Departments, given to President Lincoln, on the occasion of the Act for the Admission of West Virginia? They must be on file, either in the State Dep't, or in the President's own office. I have the only copy I know of, outside.

I saw the importance of those documents, at the time; and I foresaw the valuable uses that might be made of them, in certain political contingencies, then deemed hardly probable, but now, actually come to pass.

They are worth your reading, and when you have read them, you will know better than I can tell you, how to use them. My own, of course, was recorded in the Atty. Gen'l's office. Mr. Chase's I consider of particular value, and could not fail to have effect upon some of his ultra-radical following in the two houses.

In former times, there was an instance of the mysterious disappearance of similar documents; and Mr. Benton, (a fierce opponent and "a good hater,") did not scruple to accuse Mr. Calhoun, Sec'y of State under Monroe, of, surreptitiously, contriving their destruction or embezzlement.

I never believed the charge—it was too heinous to be believed, upon evidence merely presumptive; but so it is, the originals were never produced, and it seems, nobody had copy, as I have in this instance.

I do not know that Mr. Chase, *even now*, denies the entity of the rebel states, like Wade, and Stevens, and Howe, and Asley, and such like; but if he do, his written opinion then, will be a flat bar to his new doctrine.

I am horror-struck at the late act about the Freedmen's bureau (called Trumbull's bill), and am anxious to have an exact copy, not know precisely what changes were made by the House amendments. Can you cause a copy to be sent me?

Most respectfully,

Your friend and serv't,

EDW. BATES.

The contributor submits the following additional correspondence in connection with Attorney-General Bates' letters. They throw some light on the loss of the private papers of Mr. Bates. It would seem that their publication would be eminently opportune and appropriate in connection with the other documents to be published.

Milwaukee, Wis., Aug. 17th, 1904.

CHARLES W. BATES, ESQ.,
City Counselor,
St. Louis, Mo.

My Dear Sir:

Some two or three weeks ago, I wrote to Messrs. Abbott & Edwards, attorneys of your city, making inquiries as to one Judge Bates, or other relatives of the late ex-Attorney General Bates. They replied, informing me that they had referred my letter to you, and they thought you might be able to give me the information I desired.

Not having heard from you, I am taking the liberty to ask of you, assuming that you are a relative of the parties inquired for, if you know where the private papers and documents of the late Edward Bates are, and if they are accessible?

Recently, I took the liberty to have published some interesting letters written by Mr. Bates to Judge James R. Doolittle. These letters have provoked further inquiry of the subjects therein referred to. Hence this note to you.

Trusting to have your early favor, I am,

Very truly yours,

DUANE MOWRY.

* * * * *

This letter of the contributor brought the following reply from Mr. Charles W. Bates.

City of St. Louis, Law Department, Aug. 30th, 1904.

DUANE MOWRY, ESQ.,
Milwaukee Wisc.

Dear Sir:

I have been sick for over a month and this is the first I have been to my office during that time.

Some days ago I received your letter inquiring about the late Edward Bates and Barton Bates; just prior to that, Messrs. Abbott and Edwards had sent me your letter to them, requesting that I answer it.

Edward Bates died in 1869, and his eldest son, Barton Bates, at one time Judge of the Supreme Court of Missouri, died about ten years ago. The only son of Edward Bates now living is General John C. Bates, who is now located in this city.

I do not know where the private papers and documents of Edward Bates are. I understood some years ago that Mr. Charles Gibbon, who has been dead for some time, at one time had them. I would not know how to attempt to locate them. If you would write General John C. Bates, St. Louis, Missouri, it is possible he could give you some information.

Very truly yours,

CHAS. W. BATES.

* * * * *

The following is the contributor's letter to General John C. Bates at the suggestion of Charles W. Bates.

Milwaukee, Wis., Aug. 31, 1904.

GENERAL JOHN C. BATES,

St. Louis, Missouri.

Dear Sir:

I am informed by Mr. Chas. W. Bates, of your city, that you are the only surviving son of the late Edward Bates. I am desirous to know where your father's private papers and documents are, as I wish to consult some of them, which are believed to be of considerable historical and public interest. Do you know where they are, or where I might be able to find them? I recently published two letters of your father's * * * * *, and they have called forth further inquiry. These letters were written by your father to his personal and political friend, the late James R. Doolittle, of this state.

Trusting you may be able to favor me with some information, or better still, with your father's documents, for exam-

ination, and with a view to the publication of such as may be of historic or public interest, I subscribe myself,

Very truly yours,

DUANE MOWRY.

* * * * *

General John C. Bates' reply to the contributor, follows:

Headquarters Northern Division,
St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 24, 1904.

MR. DUANE MOWRY,

Attorney at Law,

Milwaukee, Wis.

Dear Sir:

I regret that my father's papers were destroyed when my sister's residence was burned. My delay in answering your courteous letter was to communicate with my sister, for I knew a friend had borrowed a number of the papers, but my sister, who returned to this city yesterday, tells me those papers were returned to her a few days before the fire and were burned with the others.

Very truly yours,

J. C. BATES,
Star Building.

FROM FRANK P. BLAIR, JR.:

Private

HON. J. R. DOOLITTLE.

My dear friend:

I thank you for your kind letter from St. Paul and am

'This is a political letter from one colleague in Congress to another. It emphasizes the colonization scheme for the negro, a policy near to the heart of Senator Doolittle. The Blairs, too, father and two sons, were also strongly in favor of the plan as this and subsequent letters will show.

The mention of "Poor Broderick" in this letter was the Hon. David Colbreth Broderick, United States Senator from California from 1856 till his death from a wound received in a duel fought September 13, 1859, with David S. Terry, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of California, September 16, 1859. He was the first U. S. Senator ever killed in a duel. The duel was the result of political differences and personal abuse in public speeches.

Of this duel or death, the late Senator Hannibal Hamlin, under date of November 12, 1859, wrote to Mr. Doolittle: "I felt the death of Broderick most keenly, as I doubt not you did. It haunted me like a nightmare. His (Broderick's) words were true—'They have killed me because I have opposed a corrupt administration and opposed the extension of slavery.' That is the sad truth."

DUANE MOWRY.

truly sorry I did not meet you in my northern trip. I am delighted that you are pressing the colonization scheme in your campaign speeches—after all that is the way the idea is to be popularized. I touched it three or four times in my addresses in Minnesota, and, if I am any judge of effect, it is the finest theme with which to get at the hearts of the people, and can be defended with success at all points. In the speech reported at St. Paul, I made it the culminating point and the irresistible result of Republican doctrine. I am now preparing a lecture on the subject to be delivered on the 29th inst. in Cincinnati, Ohio, where I have been invited to address the Mercantile Library Association. You see that I am doing my share of the work. If you think well of my speech at St. Paul, I should like to have it republished in your Milwaukee paper. And I send you a corrected copy in the Democrat.

From the returns, I should judge that Minnesota has cleaned out the whole tribe of "Moccasins," but as yet, we have nothing decisive from Iowa. The news has certainly been slow in coming, and this, I think, is a good omen.

Poor Broderick! the shadow of his fate was on him before he left Washington and marked him with melancholy. I assure you his death struck me with a chill to the very heart. It had a singular significance to me, for this peril has been by my side ever since my career commenced. But no matter whose turn comes next, the cause is worthy of any sacrifice. I wish I could help you in Wisconsin, but I cannot leave home for any cause until the meeting of Congress, where I trust to meet you in health and with fresh laurels from your victory at home.

Let me hear from you when you have leisure. Commend me most kindly to your amiable wife and family and believe me,

Your friend,

St. Louis, Oct. 15, 1859.

FRANK P. BLAIR, JR.

FROM FRANK P. BLAIR, JR.¹

HON. J. R. DOOLITTLE.

My dear friend:

I received some time ago your very kind letter. I trust that by the time you receive this you will have achieved a splendid victory in your state and worthy to be commemorated on the same page with those of Minnesota and Iowa, to which I have no doubt your efforts contributed largely.

I received to-day a letter from S. J. Kirkwood, who, I suppose is the newly elected Governor of Iowa, requesting a copy of my speech in Congress on the subject of colonizing our negroes in Central America, and stating that he desired to get the Legislature of Iowa to move off in favor of the plan this winter. I have no doubt your speeches in Iowa, or perhaps your conversation with him, if you met him, have planted the good seeds in his mind. I wrote in reply & sent him copies of my speeches in Congress, in Boston & in St. Paul, and endeavored, in a short letter, to urge him up to the work. I think it would be an excellent plan for you to send him a copy of your speech in the Senate & your other speeches also, if you can lay your hands on them. I had distributed all of yours & could find none to send.

I think his idea a most excellent one and hope the Legislature of Wisconsin (will) move in that direction. You know that party workers are the most timid of men & will never risk themselves beyond the broken path of a platform until they are pressed forward by the impatient masses behind them. We can never get the members of Congress at Washington to go forward in this business until the Legislatures at home impose backbone into them by declaring in favor of the measure, & then they will go ahead & swear they have been for it from the start. Seward will show what he said about the "irrepressible conflict" to prove he was the first to originate it & so with the rest. Our first task, therefore, (is) to gain the people & these Legislatures, & last of all we shall have the leaders.

¹This is another letter which brings out prominently the colonization of the negro, making suggestions to render the plan effective.

DUANE MOWHY.

Remember me most kindly to your family & believe me
Yours sincerely,
St. Louis, Nov. 3, 1859. FRANK P. BLAIR, JR.

FROM MONTGOMERY BLAIR.⁴

HON. J. R. DOOLITTLE,
RACINE, WISCONSIN.

Dear Judge:—

Frank enclosed a letter to father a day or so since from the Gov'r-elect of Iowa requesting his speeches and yours on the Colony Scheme, intending to bring the subject before the public in his inaugural address. My father wrote yesterday to Dennison, of Ohio, sending him the documents, also with a view to get him also to present the subject on his acceptance of the Governor's office. Now, if you can get that done also by Randall and any other Gov'r, it would tend to make the issue prominent, which is the great point.

You saw how the Slaveholder's convention in Maryland quailed under it under Senator Pierse's leading. They had got up a furor to expel the free negroes from Maryland, or reduce them to slavery, and had passed rabid resolutions of this sort at their previous meetings. But perceiving that we were making use of this policy to promote the scheme of colonization, they backed down this summer completely and resolved that the free negroes in Maryland were very useful and sensible persons, but that measures ought to be taken to prevent any more of this commodity being made or imported into the state.

They never breathe the subject, you observe, but by a common understanding, have determined, by silence upon it, to *ignore* it altogether and not permit an issue to be made on it.

This confession of weakness is lost on most of our friends, who, with singular want of sagacity, persisted in confuting them in their talk about issues that have little or no real prac-

⁴This letter deals with the "Colony Scheme." The political discussion of issues of the hour are of real value. It was written immediately following the presidential election which succeeded, for the first time, in placing the Republicans in control at Washington. Abraham Lincoln and Hannibal Hamlin had just been elected president and vice-president. This letter should be considered in connection with that event.

DUANE MOWRY.

tical importance, but smack sufficiently of slavery to keep the union in the South perfect. If our Northern Governors would come up boldly to the work and say that the policy of casting out free negroes from the Slave States upon the Northern States demands the action of General Government to provide suitable passes for such of them as wish to go where they can have political rights and where their manhood would have the stimulant of high objects attainable to develop it, it would rally the North, as one man, to our ranks. It would do more, too, than ten thousand speeches to define accurately our objects and disabuse the minds of the great body of the Southern people of the issues South, that the Republicans wish to set negroes free among them to be their equals and consequently their rulers when they are numerous.

This is the only point needing elucidation and comprehension by the Southern people to make us as strong at the South as at the North. If we can commit our party distinctly to this, I will undertake for Maryland in 1860. I am now a resident of Maryland, and voted there in the recent election and expect to take the stump next year. Our Northern friends ought to give us a chance. Let them *think* of what is really before us and not be forever writing the same copy like boys at school, in their speeches and messages. It is time that Northern men, who are soon to be called to the head of affairs and to show in the government what they have done now for so many years, were taking original and statesmanlike views of this subject, and not content themselves with going only over the beaten track to prove that they are not abolitionists and only advocating the views of their fathers. They do not advocate these views as the essential point. The fathers acknowledge the evils of slavery but confess their inability to deal with it, prophesying, however, that there would a time come when measures might be taken to enable the States to rid themselves of the evil. The time has come, if ever, when this enabling act must be adopted.

Yrs in haste but truly,

M. BLAIR.

Washington, Nov. 11, '59.

FROM MONTGOMERY BLAIR.¹

HON. J. R. DOOLITTLE.

Dear Sir:-

In glancing over the debate in the Senate yestrday, reported in the Globe to-day, I observe that Mr. Chesent refers to Mr. Calhoun's denial in '47 that he favored the Missouri Compromise as testified by Mr. Adams. You will find in the Appendix to the Congressional Globe of 1838-9, p. 70, that Mr. Calhoun admitted in the Senate on the 11th of January, 1838, that he had been in favour of the Missouri Compromise. His language is: "He was not a member of Congress when that Compromise was made, but it is due to candor to state that his impressions were in its favor; but it is equally to it to say that with his present experience and knowledge of the spirit which then for the first time, began to disclose itself, that he had entirely changed his opinion."

The debate on the resolutions which he introduced that year for the purpose of creating the agitation, which has continued ever since, is very important (?). You will see, by recurring to it, that his own colleague, Mr. Preston, defended the introduction of those resolutions because attributed to another source, and the same was the opinion of all the conservative men of the Senate. He pursued the subject, however, for the avowed purpose of consolidating the South.

See at top of page 62 with what contempt he speaks of the opinion once entertained at the South that slavery was a moral and political evil. "That folly and delusions are gone. We see it now in its true light and regard it as the most safe and stable basis for free institutions in the world."—That paradox is now the corner stone of Democracy as professed by the party claiming to be that founded by Jefferson and the right to teach his opinions by apostolic succession.

¹This letter refers to important events in Congress preceding the Civil War. Also to the changed attitude of John O. Calhoun on the subject of slavery. It is one of the most interesting of the Blair letters and is historically valuable.

DUANE MOWNT.

Your speech is admirable. I heard (it) commended warmly to-day by a gentleman who heard it and who is not one of our sort I believe.

Yrs truly,

M. BLAIR.

Washington, 4 Jan'y, 1860.

On the reverse side of this letter, evidently in the handwriting of Mr. Blair, is the following: Calhoun—"Many in the South once believed that it (slavery) was a moral and political evil; that folly and delusion are gone. We see it now in its true light and regard it as the most safe and stable basis for free institutions in the world. It is impossible with us that the conflict can take place between labor and capital, which make it so difficult to establish and maintain free institutions in all wealthy and highly civilized nations where such institutions are ours (slavery) do not exist." Appendix Cong. Globe, Jan'y, 1838. page 70.

FROM MONTGOMERY BLAIR¹.

DEAR DOOLITTLE:

If I could find a moment to write a line to any one it w'd be to you. But I can not do anything now in the way of *Splaining & Spounding*.

Washington I have ceased to regard as threatened, & I am only anxious now to get our people on the *aggressive*. We are strong enough already to make a progressive movement towards disarming & putting down the vagabonds who fancy they are leading a great movement. It will prove, if dealt with properly, a miserable failure, disgracing all concerned in it.

The misfortune is that the want of vigor which has so far characterized our movements ever draws some man of character into the secession abyss. I, however, regret this only because of the men. I don't give myself any trouble about the influence, even of the best men, when they embrace

¹It is to be observed that this letter was written less than sixty days after the inauguration of Abraham Lincoln as President. The war-cloud was gathering everywhere in the land. Mr. Blair had been appointed Post Master General in the new Cabinet. There is the true ring of loyalty in the words of this impassioned letter to his friend, Senator Doolittle. The letter is a valuable contribution to the literature of the Civil War period of the country.

a bad cause. They cannot long withstand the power of the Gov't backed by a just cause.

But you & other impatient people at a distance must exercise some considerations for us here. You know that the order(?) was passed in disarming the North & arming the South & that was continued at the date of your departure. That we saved the capitol after such performances is only a miracle(?) & forced(?) event(?) of ours. I think we shall do nothing creditable till a Gen'l shows himself above the horizon. Who is to be the Genius I don't know, but he is certainly not among the Gen'l officers of the army. I am inclined to think Fremont is the man. He is a man of generous (genuine ?) nature (native ?) [and] military talent.

We must take some risks dare (we must talk ? & use ? with ? care ?) some thing to put this matter right speedily & to give prestige to our army & to the Administration.

It is proper to say that the chirography of the letter is exceedingly difficult to decipher. Evidently, a pen which gave forth a fine hair stroke was used. The t's were not often crossed, and the l's were rarely dotted. The punctuation was almost wholly absent. Nevertheless, most of the words have been correctly reproduced. Where there was some doubt, however, a question mark inclosed in parenthesis follow the words.

The words "Splaining" and "Spounding" were no doubt expressions used by Mr. Blair for "explaining" and "expounding."

There is nothing to indicate where the letter was written. But it is safe to assume that it was written at Washington. Indeed, the letter fairly carries that inference. And Senator Doolittle was at his home in Racine, Wisconsin, "at a distance," from the writer. This was at a season when Congress was not in session, April.

Mr. Blair writes with confidence regarding the justice of the cause of the North and of the "badness" of the Southerner's cause, a confidence which was not fully justified by the quickly following subsequent events. Nevertheless, the patriotic view which the letter discloses is both interesting and inspiring. It does credit to the optimism of its author.

The plea for the patience and forbearance on the part of Senator Doolittle and other vehement anti-slavery advocates, who were then far removed from center of hostilities, is entirely proper and worthy the man who urged it. It was the South who was in a condition of warlike preparedness, and President Lincoln and his Cabinet were well advised of the fact. Of course, no step ought to be taken that was not fully warranted by the outward assault upon the peace of the country. This seems to have been foreshadowed in Mr. Blair's interesting and thoughtful letter.

The suggestion of General Fremont, of Missouri, of Mr. Blair's own state, for the general in chief of the army, was no doubt a bit of pardonable state pride on the part of the writer. It is well known, however, that Mr. Fremont did not long continue in the public eye as the man who could lead the union forces to victory in the conflict which was soon to appear.

But the letter has historical value and interest far beyond what its length would indicate.

DUANE MOWAT.

I fear disasters alone will aid us if old fogysims that envelop us now. [*sic.*] But I am very cheerful despite my opinions on this point. Believing that we are all right, I have no doubt that we shall find guides to safety & honor in the end. Kind regards to Mrs. D.

Yrs. truly,

M. BLAIR.

Apl. 27, 1861.

FROM MONTGOMERY BLAIR¹.

Wash'n, Aug. 22, 1862.

My dear friend:

I saw with the greatest sorrow that your eldest son was taken from you & my wife & myself have communed & sympathised with you & Mrs. Doolittle in your affliction.

What a curse it is that carries such anguish to the hearts of thousands of the best of God's people. I pray that He may give us the wisdom to put a speedy end to these dreadful calamities & to preserve & pacify a Gov't which has cost such sacrifices of noble spirits.

Yrs truly,

M. BLAIR.

The Root Agency will be attended to.

FROM MONTGOMERY BLAIR¹.

(No Date).

My dear Doolittle:

I wish you would help my friend, McPherson, who will present this, to get through a supplemental bill for the relief of Fremont. He will explain the subject. Harry had

¹This is a gracious letter of condolence which explains itself. Mr. Blair's comment on the curse of war is interesting and worthy of the man.

DUANE MOWRY.

²This letter carries no date. It was evidently intended as a request to Mr. Doolittle to assist in granting General Fremont what Mr. Blair believed to be just and proper relief. In spite of some misunderstandings, the Blairs appear to want to be fair with this much abused and greatly maligned patriot, General John C. Fremont.

DUANE MOWRY.

personal, political & business relations with Fremont. I know all about this & I know it is just & am willing still to be just as the relations are just.

Yrs.,

M. BLAIR.

FROM J. R. DOOLITTLE.*

Thursday morning, Ap'l 7, 1864.

Hon. M. Blair:

On my return home, I found your note.

On my way, Judge Randall suggested that I should write to C. C. Sholes to see Potter, and he would, perhaps, *consent* that that Sholes, his brother at Milwaukee, should be appointed P. M.

There is no earthly reason why he should not, unless because I have recommended him.

I tell you what I know. Mr. Sholes is a man as much ahead of the other candidates in long service in the cause and in talents and statesmanship, and wise political administration, as you can conceive.

He is a true friend of Potter, also.

As to the appointment of Mr. Sholes and its effect on the District and upon me personally, I take the responsibility of saying that I have no doubt it would be best for the District, and as to myself, I am committed for him and shall take all the personal consequences.

As to the point of misapprehension spoken of. The question of the removal of Lockwood was upon my responsibility.

*This is largely a political letter to the Hon. Montgomery Blair, then Postmaster General in President Lincoln's Cabinet. It concerns appointments in Senator Doolittle's balliwick, the State of Wisconsin, particularly, the postmaster at Milwaukee. The "Judge Randall" referred to was the former Governor of Wisconsin, Alexander W. Randall, and then Assistant Postmaster General. "Potter" was the Hon. John F. Potter, member of Congress from Wisconsin. He was known as "Bowie Knife Potter" because of his challenge to a southern fire-eater to a duel with these weapons in a dark room to be continued till one or both parties were dead. It was declined and Potter jumped into national notoriety at once on account of it. "Solomon" was then Governor of Wisconsin and had some local political prestige. Judge Doolittle's discussion of men and policies is interesting. He writes in clear and unmistakable language. The letter is, evidently, one that was returned to the author by Mr. Blair.

DUANE MOWBY.

bility, and, having taken it, without arguing the question, I simply say it would have been easier and simpler for the administration to have stood fast. But that is past. The blow upon me was not intended by the administration to injure, but it did seriously injure me. But time and events have occurred to make the removal of Lockwood a necessity, and that injury will pass away. It was only his removal, of the propriety of which that there has been any question.

Now, against Sholes' appointment no man can give a reason unless it is because I recommended him. And that opposition is not to me personally so much as it is at me as the Representative of Mr. Lincoln's policy, as distinguished from the fanatical, blind and unreasoning policy of the snarlers and fault-finders, who are *red* republicans in fact.

Mr. Sholes is one of the wise men of the true republican school. I desire to build up that.

I know Solomon and Potter and that class of men are of the Wendell Phillips-Sumner school.

You think I have some feeling. So I have.

When I know who represent our real friends, I am not content to have that class of men control this thing or dictate our policy.

I was willing Potter should have a place on the Tax Commission in Florida. He can be useful there. I owe him no personal ill will. I prefer to do him a kindness.

But in our District, shall not those of us who represent and stand responsible for it appoint our friends? I have no faith in giving appointments to those who fight us.

A resolute determination to stand by our friends will make friends. Selling off our friends to buy our enemies, will lose our friends, and not gain our enemies, except the few we purchase, and they may not be worth much after all.

My letter to you I intended as conversation with you that you might know frankly what I would say to you.

If you have read it over so as to get my idea, you may return it, or keep it among your private letters. I do not propose to lose you or the President with this matter. And least

of all, do I expect to withdraw from either you or him my confidence or regard, however the result may be.

At the suggestion of Judge Randall, I shall write to C. C. Sholes. As Randall knows, either of the Sholes is as much beyond Solomon or Potter in political sense and sagacity as you can well conceive.

Truly yours,
J. R. DOOLITTLE.

FROM F. P. BLAIR, SR.¹⁰

Silver Spring, 20 July, '66.

Private.

Dr. Doolittle.

I have expressed my opinions about Seward without committing anybody to them. What I say will appease the leading men in New York who entertain them and give them an inclination to enter into my views in favor of embodying a party, north and south, for Johnson. If, on conference with leading men from all sections, it should be deemed hazardous to break with Seward's clique, or invidious to throw him off when he has just given earnest of becoming a Sachem of Tammany, I think the Democracy might be prevailed on to reconcile its feelings to his promotion to foreign honors, if they could get rid of his intrigues at home. And I think he would consent to go abroad, if retained till congress is re-elected, in the hopes that by it he might achieve Mr. Van Buren's success over the foes he left behind him.

Yours aff'y,

F. P. BLAIR.

P. S.—As Seward has taken Van Buren's buck tail in N. Y., he might hope the London mission, was he requested by the Senate, would make him P't.

¹⁰This is an interesting bit of political gossip following the Civil War. It is an open secret that many admirers of President Johnson were extremely anxious to get Mr. Seward out of his Cabinet as Secretary of State. Evidently, the senior Blair was one of this number. He suggests a possible plan of disposing of him. Future events indicate that the scheme did not work. Mr. Seward remained in Johnson's Cabinet to the end of his administration.

DUANE MOWRY.

FROM F. P. BLAIR, SR.¹¹

Silver Spring, 8 Oct. '68.

My Dear Doolittle:

Whatever results next Tuesday may bring, our friends most deeply concerned in their personal and political destinies, must, *they think*, have counsel from the North. I am desired to invoke our wisest and most trusted friends to come to Washington and consult of the course then to be taken. Pray come to my Son's (Montgomery's) house on the 17th inst.

I wrote other notes to bring together a counsel of friends who will say nothing of the contemplated meeting.

The Rad's, if they do not assemble in Rump Congress, will doubtless be here in caucus. We must have some influential body "to see that the Republic takes no detriment."

Your most obedient servant,

F. P. BLAIR.

FROM MONTGOMERY BLAIR.¹²

Dr. Judge:

It would be worse than useless for me to apply to Garrett or any of that class of men for means to carry elections. We had a meeting in Baltimore in '68 to raise funds for Pa., but not a man of that class attended it. & when all the pressure of political men of the city joined in the effort, there was but a small amount raised.

¹¹This letter is by the senior Blair. It relates to the presidential campaign of 1868 when Grant and Colfax were the Republican candidates and Seymour and Blair were standard bearers for the Democrats. It is not clear what was the purpose of the proposed meeting of the faithful at Montgomery Blair's residence. None of the correspondence in the contributor's possession belonging to the late Mr. Doolittle discloses what was done at the meeting indicated, if, indeed, the meeting was ever held. It is known, however, that Mr. Doolittle supported the Democratic candidates, although he had been elected to the United States Senate as a Republican.

DUANE MOWRY.

¹²This is a political letter, which was called forth, we think, by one from the then ex-Senator Doolittle, who was largely instrumental in pushing into national notice and support, the opposition to General Grant's re-election as president. The question of funds did not seem to appeal strongly to Mr. Blair, so far, at least as Baltimore was concerned.

DUANE MOWRY.

I will write to my friends in the city, however, & see what can be done.

Yrs truly,

Sept. 21, 1871.

M. BLAIR.

FROM MONTGOMERY BLAIR.¹³

My dear Judge:

I telegraphed you to-day in accordance with your request.

I find, on inquiry, that the warrant & permit were both dated 17th Nov., 1864, & both given to Morse (D. P.) Connatty & Co., (Wm. Helmrich, former Pension Com'r 21 Jan'y '65.) Morse transferred his interest to Connatty.

There were no recommendations from any one on file.

I have just returned from West Va., & have seen nothing of the slander upon you to which your letter refers. I shall be slow to believe any thing to the prejudice of your honor.

Yrs truly,

Washington, Aug. 23, 1872.

M. BLAIR.

¹³This letter is purely personal to Judge Doolittle. The opponents of Mr. Doolittle had attempted to connect his official life with questionable transactions with one Connatty. This letter attempts to supply some important data which, evidently, Mr. Doolittle is seeking from Mr. Blair in order to successfully refute the scurrilous attack on his good name and character.

MISSOURI'S CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.

The Kansas City Convention, November 24-25, 1916.

Friday, November 24, 9:30 A. M. Hotel Muehlbach.

When Col. R. M. White, of Mexico, formally called to order the one hundred and forty-five delegates of the Missouri Centennial Committee attending the Kansas City Convention, Missouri's Centennial Celebration in 1920 and 1921 entered its second stage of development.

Representing forty-eight counties and the city of St. Louis, the delegates came from all sections of the State. Representative of Missouri and Missourians was the convention. Teachers, lawyers, judges, farmers, editors, capitalists, bankers, merchants, doctors, librarians, congressmen, governors, and authors, were in attendance as well as officers of fraternal societies, commercial clubs, patriotic societies, religious, industrial and vocational bodies. Men long experienced in public life remarked they had never attended so representative a convention of Missouri men and women.

Considering the poor transportation facilities in some of Missouri's counties and the great distance separating others from Kansas City, it is remarkable that nearly half the counties in the State were represented at the Convention. Forty-eight counties and the city of St. Louis had delegates present. That such a large number of delegates attended, each paying his own expenses, speaks well for the pride Missourians take in their State and the advancement of her history and traditions.

Excepting Kansas City and Jackson County, the meeting place of the Convention, Clay and Pettis counties and the city of St. Louis held the banner in attendance, each having five delegates and guests present during the sessions. Boone, Lafayette, Putnam and Ray counties were next, each having four representatives.

Following were the counties represented at the Convention and the names of the delegates and representatives present:

COUNTIES REPRESENTED AT KANSAS CITY CONVENTION

With Names of Delegates and Friends Attending.

ADAIR

John R. Kirk
Mrs. Herbert S. Swaney
E. M. Violette

ANDREW

Mrs. S. E. Lee

AUDRAIN

R. M. White
Mrs. R. M. White

BARRY

E. N. Meador

BATES

A. H. Culver

BENTON

Jas. McCord

BOONE

Mrs. Caroline Shoemaker
Floyd C. Shoemaker
E. W. Stephens
Walter Williams

BUCHANAN

J. A. Corby
Mrs. W. B. Norris
M. A. Reed

CALDWELL

G. W. Shaw

CARROLL

W. R. Painter
Mrs. W. R. Painter

CASS

Allen Glenn
John Van Brunt
Mrs. John Van Brunt

CHARITON

Louis Benecke

CHRISTIAN

F. W. Barrett
A. H. Giehl
John W. Robertson

CLAY

Ward H. Edwards
Fred V. Loos
Mrs. Ethel M. Withers
Robert S. Withers
W. C. Woods

CLINTON

J. Breckenridge Ellis
Mrs. J. O. Johnston
W. A. Porter

COLE

Paul C. Hunt
Perry S. Rader
Hugh Stephens

DADE

C. W. Gillman

DE KALB

A. J. Hitt
Mrs. Edna J. Pollard
J. E. Roberts

FRANKLIN

Clark Brown
Howard Brown

GREENE

W. C. Calland
T. C. Love

GRUNDY

E. J. Downey
Mrs. E. J. Downey
Mrs. Anna B. Korn

HARRISON

Mrs. Frances Tull
H. Ray Tull

HENRY

W. M. Godwin

HOWARD

J. H. Denny
Walter Ridgway
E. A. Wengler

JACKSON

Miss Elizabeth Austin
 Mrs. Wm. Barton
 Wm. P. Borland
 Rollin J. Britton
 W. C. Bronaugh
 J. M. Burrus
 A. W. Childs
 L. T. Collier
 Mrs. B. J. Deatherage
 Geo. H. Edwards
 C. W. Fassett
 G. H. Forsee
 Mrs. Nettie T. Grove
 H. S. Hadley
 Mrs. Olga Iddiols
 Mrs. Edw. D. Kelley
 Arthur F. Killick
 W. D. Meng
 Mrs. Hugh Miller
 J. R. Moorehead
 Edw. E. Nalce
 J. G. Paxton
 Mrs. Putman D. Peet
 W. J. Pickering
 Mrs. G. D. Pierce
 J. L. Schoen
 Wm. Southern, Jr.
 John B. Stone
 W. L. Webb
 Mrs. W. L. Webb
 J. B. White
 Mrs. J. B. White
 Wm. H. Wormstead
 Purd B. Wright

JOHNSON

O. G. Boisseau
 Mrs. O. G. Boisseau

LACLEDE

J. E. McKesson
 C. L. Senn

LAFAYETTE

S. Sellar
 Mrs. Mary Woodson Shippey
 Lee Shippey
 Z. M. Williams

LINCOLN

H. F. Childers

LIVINGSTON

Mrs. Ida B. Eastman
 Mrs. Elizabeth P. Milbank
 J. T. Milbank

MACON

Phillip Ganz
 Theodore Gary

MERCER

J. C. Lomax
 W. D. Smith
 H. S. Wayman

MILLER

R. S. Harvey

MONITEAU

W. J. Fulks
 Walt N. Monroe
 J. B. Wolfe

MONROE

W. D. Christian
 Clarence Evans
 J. C. Frank

MORGAN

H. A. Young

NODAWAY

Paul Wetzelsberger

PETTIS

John H. Bothwell
 Mrs. Chas. C. Evans
 John T. Heard
 R. D. Shannon
 T. C. Wilson

PLATTE

T. J. Means, Jr.
 Campbell Wells (d)

POLK

T. G. Rechow

PUTNAM

E. A. Jarman
 G. C. Miller
 Lex Morgan
 Miss Nina Sherer

RANDOLPH

Alex McCandless

RAY

A. M. Clark
 Joseph E. Black
 Robert Sheets
 Mrs. Robert Sheets

SHELBY

V. L. Drain
W. O. L. Jewett
T. P. Manuel

ST. CLAIR

Frank O. Denney
Mrs. Mable Miller

ST. CHARLES

Ben L. Emmons
W. G. Hutton

STE. GENEVIEVE

Mrs. Edw. Schaaf

SULLIVAN

Miss L. Fay Knight

ST. LOUIS CITY

Forrest C. Donnell
Chas. F. Hatfield
C. J. Henninger
R. O. Kennard, Jr.
Walter B. Stevens

Of the nineteen counties of Northwest Missouri, fourteen were represented; and of the twenty-five counties of Northeast Missouri, thirteen were represented. This makes a total representation from twenty-seven of the forty-four counties lying north of the Missouri River.

Of the thirty-eight counties of Southwest Missouri, nineteen were represented; and the city of St. Louis and two counties of Southeast Missouri also sent delegates. Twenty-one of the counties south of the Missouri River were represented.

Several of the delegates traveled over four hundred miles by railroad, a distance of nearly one-third the mileage from Kansas City to New York, to attend the Convention. Another delegate, Hon. John T. Heard, of Sedalia, made a special trip from central Arkansas to be present at the Saturday morning session.

On Missouri soil the spirit of the pioneer lives.

HISTORIC DISPLAY.

The delegates began arriving in the lobby of the Hotel Muehlebach on Thursday, and by Friday morning a large representation was present. Outside the Colonial Ball Room, where the Convention held session, were registration headquarters conducted under the auspices of the Kansas City Commercial Club. An appropriate badge was presented each guest by the Club and the Jackson County Centennial Committee. The badge consisted of a small button on which was stamped the emblem of the State Seal of Missouri, and pending

was a ribbon in the colors and arrangement of the official State Flag.

Near the registration tables was a display of records of The State Historical Society of Missouri. An original copy of the first Missouri edition of the Missouri Constitution of 1820, the only one known to be in existence, was in a glass case, together with journals of the first General Assembly of the State, early Territorial laws, and other rare and valuable historical documents.

At one side was displayed the original of one of the earliest petitions for statehood, coming from the inhabitants of Missouri Territory. The petition was circulated in 1817 and the names of the signers are still legible.

One of the most interesting things on exhibit, which attracted the attention of all, was a bound volume of the *Missouri Intelligencer and Boon's Lick Advertiser*, published in Franklin, Missouri Territory, 1819-1820. Each page of this first country newspaper, published in Missouri and the first west of St. Louis, has been covered on both sides with a transparent Japanese silk process and then inlaid in heavy paper mounting.

In the assembly room palm and flower decorations surrounded the speaker's platform and rising above the chairman's desk was a magnificent, large reproduction in colored silk of Missouri's official State Flag. This flag had been courteously loaned the Convention by Prof. E. M. Violette, of the Kirksville State Normal School, in which institution it had been made by students in the Art Department. No more appropriate setting than this could have been had.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONVENTION.

Friday, November 24, 9:30 A. M.

The session was opened by invocation, pronounced by Hon. W. O. L. Jewett, of Shelby.

Addresses of Welcome were delivered by Hon. George H. Edwards, Mayor of Kansas City; George H. Forsee, Industrial Commissioner, of the Kansas City Commercial Club; and Capt. J. B. White, President of the Missouri Valley Historical Society, Kansas City.

Lieutenant Governor Wm. R. Painter, of Carrollton, in the absence of Col. Jay L. Torrey, of Fruitville, responded on behalf of the Centennial Committee.

On motion of Dean Walter Williams, of Columbia, Col. R. M. White, temporary chairman presiding, appointed the following persons to serve on the Committee on Permanent Organization:

Walter Ridgway, of Fayette; Lee Shippey, of Higginsville; Philip Gansz, of Macon; H. F. Childers, of Troy; Mrs. Elizabeth P. Milbank, of Chillicothe; Rollin J. Britton, of Kansas City; and Walter Williams, of Columbia, chairman.

The remainder of the morning session was devoted to a general discussion by the delegates on the purpose of the Centennial Committee, and the place of celebration in 1920. Enthusiasm and state pride in the Centennial movement took possession of all. Each delegate entered into the spirit of the day and the convention started off with patriotic zeal.

Telegrams expressing regrets of the authors in being unable to attend the sessions and promising support to the great work, poured in all morning.

Mr. H. J. Blanton of Paris, president of the Missouri Press Association, wired the hearty support of the editors of the State. Other messages came from St. Charles, Lexington, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Hannibal and other Missouri cities. All were greeted with hearty applause.

Short addresses were delivered by Rev. F. V. Loos, of Liberty; Mrs. Wm. R. Painter, State Regent of the Daughters of American Revolution; Prof. E. M. Violette, of Kirksville; Mr. Chas. F. Hatfield, secretary of the St. Louis Convention and Publicity Bureau, and official delegate of the City of St. Louis; Mrs. Hugh Miller, of Kansas City; Mr. Forrest C. Donnell, representative of the St. Louis Business Men's League; Mr. Perry S. Rader, of Jefferson City; Mr. Ben L. Emmons, of St. Charles; and Capt. J. B. White, president of the Missouri Valley Historical Society of Kansas City.

The addresses were inspiring and every delegate felt a new pride in Missouri and her past as he listened to the words of these eminent and representative citizens of the State. All remarks were heartily received and good cheer was predominant. Special applause greeted Mr. Ben L. Emmons, of St. Charles, who is the grandson of one of the "Fathers of the State," the Hon. Benjamin Emmons, one of the forty-one framers of Missouri's First Constitution in 1820.

Friday, November 24, 2:30 P. M. Hotel Muehlebach.

The Friday afternoon session opened at 2:30 o'clock and Missouri's noted author and historian, Walter B. Stevens, of St. Louis, delivered a memorable address on "Missouri's Centennial," which was deeply appreciated.

The following report of the Committee on Permanent Organization was then presented by Dean Walter Williams, of Columbia:

TO THE CENTENNIAL COMMITTEE OF THE STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF MISSOURI.

Your Nominating Committee submits the following report:

The Centennial Committee of One Thousand of The State Historical Society of Missouri is hereby endorsed as the proper and official body in charge of the Missouri Centennial movement. Its purpose shall be to forward the Centennial celebration in this State and render every possible service and assistance to that end. Permanent organization should now be effected.

The official name of this organization shall be "The Centennial Committee of The State Historical Society of Missouri."

The Nominating Committee recommends the following persons as the permanent officers of the "Centennial Committee."
 Chairman..... Wm. R. Painter, of Carrollton.
 Vice-Chairman..... John B. White, of Kansas City.
 Secretary..... Floyd C. Shoemaker, Secretary of
 The State Historical Society of Missouri.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The following persons are recommended to constitute the Executive Committee of Twenty-five of the "Centennial Committee," including the three permanent officers as members *ex officio*, the chairman of the "Centennial Committee" serving as chairman of the Executive Committee:

R. M. White, of Mexico.
 E. W. Stephens, of Columbia.
 Jay L. Torrey, of Fruitville.
 Geo. A. Mahan, of Hannibal.
 Louis T. Golding, of St. Joseph.
 Walter B. Stevens, of St. Louis.
 Purd B. Wright, of Kansas City.
 Mrs. Chas. B. Faris, of Jefferson City.
 Mrs. Theodore Shelton, of St. Louis.
 Boyd Dudley, of Gallatin.
 Louis Houck, of Cape Girardeau.
 Mrs. Olga M. Iddiols, of Kansas City.
 Mrs. Samuel McKnight Green, of St. Louis.
 Mrs. Wm. R. Chivvis, of St. Louis.
 H. S. Jewell, of Springfield.
 Hugh McIndoe, of Joplin.
 F. C. Donnell, of St. Louis.
 Edward Higbee, of Kirksville.
 Benjamin L. Emmons, of St. Charles.
 Paul B. Moore, of Charleston.
 A. W. Walker, of Fayette.
 John H. Bothwell, of Sedalia.

OTHER COMMITTEES.

The appointment of other committees, that may be necessary, is vested in the "Centennial Committee," which shall have power to fill vacancies caused by death, resignation, neglect, or refusal to serve, or other reasons, to make its own rules of procedure, and to act for the Committee of One Thousand, when that body is

not in session, in conformity to the constitution of The State Historical Society of Missouri.

Respectfully submitted:

Walter Ridgway, Fayette,
Lee Shippey, Higginsville,
Phillip Ganz, Macon,
H. F. Childers, Troy,
Mrs. Elizabeth P. Milbank, Chillicothe,
Rollin J. Britton, Kansas City,
Walter Williams, Chairman.

(Nominating Comm.)

The report was unanimously adopted.*

Lieutenant Governor Wm. R. Painter took the chair and in appropriate words expressed appreciation of his election as chairman of the Centennial Committee of The State Historical Society of Missouri.

Capt. J. B. White extended an invitation to the delegates on behalf of the Kansas City and Jackson County Centennial Committee to attend a luncheon on Saturday and a historic motion picture drama on "Two Girls and One Bonnet," at Convention Hall on Saturday afternoon. These hospitable invitations were warmly accepted by the Committee.

Former Governor Herbert S. Hadley, of Kansas City, then delivered the address on "Missouri" which he had intended giving at the evening session. The words of the polished orator and statesman were received with warm applause. A Missourian by adoption, the convention greeted him as one of her own.

The session was then opened to general discussion, remarks being made by Judge W. K. James, of St. Joseph; Capt. T. C. Love, Major General United Confederate Veterans of Missouri, of Springfield; Capt. Alex McCandless, Commander Missouri Department G. A. R., of Moberly; Mr. A. J. Hitt, of Maysville; Mr. Hugh Stephens, of Jefferson City; Mr. Lee Shippey, president of the Missouri Writers Guild, of Higginsville; and others.

*Owing to various causes several members of the Executive Committee could not serve and the following persons have since been selected in their place: W. T. Kemper, of Kansas City, *vice* J. B. White, of Kansas City; Stephen B. Hunter, of Cape Girardeau, *vice* Louis Houck; O. D. Royse, of Joplin, *vice* Mr. Hugh McIndoe.

Friday November 24, 8:00 P. M.

Kansas City Commercial Club Rooms, Board of Trade Building.

With Gov. Wm. R. Painter, presiding, the Centennial Committee was convened Friday evening in the Kansas City Commercial Club Rooms.

The two addresses of the evening were delivered by Hon. Wm. P. Borland, of Kansas City, and Hon. E. W. Stephens, of Columbia.

Both addresses were of high, historic value and were appreciated by the delegates. Congressman Borland pictured the part Missouri has played in the Nation's history. Mr. Stephens depicted Missouri history from the local point of view. In describing some forgotten Missouri heroes, Mr. Stephens mentioned one of the big fur-traders of a hundred years ago. He related some of the things this celebrated man had done for Missouri and the West, where he was born and where he died. Turning to Governor Painter, Mr. Stephens said: "And this man was a lieutenant governor of Missouri. The very first lieutenant governor of the State. Do you know his name, Governor Painter?" A pause followed this rather unexpected question, and the audience was provokingly quiet. Each delegate was glad he was not the one requested to answer the question on Missouri history, and all wondered how their chairman would deliver himself. Turning to the speaker in his slowly deliberate way as though presiding in his own Senate chamber, Governor Painter replied slowly: "William H. Ashley, I believe." Laughter and applause greeted the accurate reply. The delegates felt they had a presiding officer who really knew Missouri history. Governor Painter had established a reputation.*

*Governor Painter later in the evening told a friend that he never felt prouder in his life than when the name "William H. Ashley" flashed through his mind. He said he had wondered all along who that man was that Mr. Stephens was describing and then to be asked to furnish the answer had nearly cost him his official composure.

Saturday, November 25, 9:30 A. M. Hotel Muehlebach.

The fourth and last session of the Convention was opened Saturday morning. Some of the delegates who had come as early as Thursday had left but new ones came Friday night and early Saturday. A number of visitors also attended this session, accompanying the delegates from different counties. All awaited the report of the Centennial Executive Committee, which had held two meetings.

The report of the Executive Committee was read by the secretary.

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE
CENTENNIAL COMMITTEE OF THE STATE HISTORICAL
SOCIETY OF MISSOURI, ADOPTED
IN KANSAS CITY, NOVEMBER 25, 1916.

The Executive Committee after consideration presents the following report on the Time, Place and Manner of Missouri's Centennial.

TIME OF CELEBRATION.

The historical events leading up to Missouri's statehood and admission to the Union, drawn out over a period of four years, make necessary a more extended and different Centennial celebration than have been observed in other commonwealths.

The year 1817 marks the beginning of Missouri's struggle for statehood. Missourians for the first time then asked Congress by petition for that great privilege. The Committee is of the opinion that an observance of this request should be made to commemorate it in 1917.

The year 1818 marks the first and only memorial to Congress from the Missouri Territorial legislature requesting statehood. This year also marks the beginning of the debates in Congress over the "Missouri Question." It also is significant for the birth of eight Missouri counties—Cooper, Franklin, Jefferson, Madison, Montgomery, Lincoln, Pike and Wayne. Centennial celebrations should commemorate these events in 1918.

On March 6, 1820, the Missouri Enabling Act became a law. A statewide Centennial celebration commemorative of this should be observed in 1920.

Missouri became a state on July 19, 1820. A statewide Centennial celebration lasting at least several days should be observed on or around July 19, 1920.

The year 1920 should mark many statewide celebrations. The most important in Missouri state history, 1820 embraced a large number of significant historical events. May 1, 2, and 3 witnessed the election of forty-one delegates to Missouri's First Constitutional Convention. On June 12, these forty-one "State Fathers" held their first session in St. Louis. On July 19, they adopted a constitution. On August 28, Missourians held their first State election for a Governor, Lieutenant Governor, State Senators, and Representatives, county officers and one Congressman. The first State General Assembly of Missouri met in St. Louis on September 18, and at 3 o'clock P. M. on Monday, October 2, elected Missouri's first two United States Senators. During this session ten counties were organized—Boone, Callaway, Chariton, Cole, Gasconade, Lillard (Lafayette), Perry, Ralls, Ray and Saline.

Many other events happening during 1820 make the year 1920 the main Centennial celebration's twelve months. It stands conspicuous in Missouri's Centennial movement.

August 10, 1921, should be especially celebrated over the state as marking the Centennial of Missouri's official admission to the Union by proclamation of President James Monroe.

PLACE OF CELEBRATION.

The Missouri Centennial Celebration has already been obviously planned with a two-fold purpose in view.

The County Centennial Committees were organized to insure local celebrations in each of the 114 counties and the city of St. Louis, or, to insure at least local celebrations by the several counties whose historical annals were closely related to each other.

The determination of the Place of Celebration for each county or for groups of counties, is, it seems to this Executive Committee, entirely under the jurisdiction and authority of the several local county centennial committees. Past history and present local conditions in each county can best be interpreted by the individual county committees. Besides local celebrations this Executive Committee is of the opinion that at least four central, statewide Centennial celebrations should be held in Kansas City, St. Louis, Jefferson City and Columbia, along the following tentative lines, subject to final action and change of this Executive Committee:

I. The Centennial anniversary of the passage of the Missouri Enabling Act on March 6, 1820, to be commemorated by a statewide celebration at Kansas City in 1920. Date to be named.

II. The second statewide Centennial celebration to be held in St. Louis in 1920 to commemorate the adoption of Missouri's first constitution in St. Louis and Missouri's statehood on July 19, 1820. Date to be named.

III. The third statewide Centennial celebration to be held in Jefferson City in 1920, to commemorate the meeting of Missouri's first State General Assembly on September 18, 1820, and to commemorate the election of Missouri's first United States Senators—David Barton and Thomas H. Benton—on October 2, 1820. Date to be named.

IV. The fourth statewide Centennial celebration to be held in Columbia, in 1921, to commemorate Missouri's formal admission to the Union by proclamation of President James Monroe on August 10, 1821. Date to be named.

MANNER OF CELEBRATION.

The general manner of how Missouri is to celebrate her Centennial is based on the two fundamental purposes of the Centennial movement itself.

The first purpose is to do proper honor to those men and women who laid the foundation of the State's greatness, and to those who in the century that has passed built on that foundation the present superstructure of the modern State of Missouri. To honor Missouri's explorers, her settlers and pioneers, her veterans, statesmen, authors and distinguished men in all lines of vocation and industry—in short to dedicate a Missouri Hall of Fame, is the first sacred purpose and duty of this Centennial. The performing of this duty and honor, necessitates a reviewing of the State's annals, the dissemination of this information over Missouri, the stimulating of public interest in this history, and the final presentation of it by printed page and pageant, at public dinners and homecomings. To effect this in systematic manner, involves special historical research work by skilled assistants, the employment of an adequate clerical force to insure proper publicity, and a competent pageant master. In this manner alone can be insured the adequate celebration of Missouri's Centennial, both in the 114 counties and in the four Statewide Centennial centers. The demand for local, as well as general statewide historical data, pageant plays, and publicity information, makes necessary these minimum plans if the success of the Centennial movement is to be insured in appropriately doing honor to Missouri's pioneers and State founders.

The second purpose of Missouri's Centennial rests on a duty owing ourselves and our posterity. This is the preservation in accurate, scholarly and lasting manner, of the history of Missouri and Missourians. The story of the political, social and economic developments of the State from its early beginnings should be written. Within the reach of every citizen, school boy and girl, such a work would bring greatest good, permanent and real.

Missourians today have greater need of a complete history of their State compiled in accurate and scientific manner, by competent scholars, than ever before.

Missouri's Centennial Celebration has performed but half its function if no permanent contribution to the story of the State is made. Such a contribution, however, involves great labor, and provisions should be made to insure that it is done in a manner complete and satisfying to even the most critical.

On the publication of such a Missouri history, a set should be distributed free to at least every public library and high school in the State, to Missouri's public officials of the three departments, and to her Congressmen and United State Senators. The scope of this history should embrace the complete historical annals of Missouri from 1541 to 1921. This could not be satisfactorily accomplished in less than five volumes. In addition, the committee favors a special volume, to be compiled as soon as possible, on "Missouri in 1820 and 1821" or on "Missouri from 1817 to 1821." This latter to be printed in a large edition at an early date in order to diffuse information relating to Missouri at the time of her admission to the Union.

SUMMARY.

The Executive Committee of The Centennial Committee in presenting the foregoing report, submits the following summary and resolutions for adoption:

I. Resolved, by the Missouri State Centennial Committee of One Thousand, That, a budget be prepared by this Executive Committee and presented the 49th General Assembly of the State of Missouri, in 1917, for an appropriation for Missouri's Centennial to be made to The State Historical Society of Missouri.

II. Resolved, by the Missouri State Centennial Committee of One Thousand, That, all aid and assistance possible shall be rendered the Missouri Centennial movement in advancing its success over the State and among Missourians located in other commonwealths; that special effort be made by each member of this Centennial Committee in giving it publicity in the local communities; that all progressive and patriotic Missourians be interested in the great work now under way; and that the several State representatives and senators be urged to lend it every support during the coming session of the General Assembly.

III. Resolved, by the Missouri State Centennial Committee of One Thousand, That, the Secretary of the Committee under the direction of the Chairman, shall issue all calls for future meetings of the Centennial Committee of One Thousand, and of its Executive Committee.

IV. Resolved, by the Missouri State Centennial Committee of One Thousand, That, Centennial celebrations shall be promoted in the one hundred and fourteen counties and the city of St. Louis during the years 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920 and 1921, and that the four central statewide Centennial celebrations—commemorative of March 6, 1820; July 19, 1820; September 18 and October 2, 1820; and August 10, 1821—be held in Kansas City, St. Louis, Jefferson City, and Columbia, in 1920 and 1921.

V. Resolved, by the Missouri State Centennial Committee of One Thousand, That, this Executive Committee shall have power to make further arrangements and plans to forward Missouri's Centennial, between meetings of the Centennial Committee of One Thousand.

VI. Resolved, by the Missouri State Centennial Committee of One Thousand, That, a Centennial celebration be also observed at the State Fair in Sedalia in 1920.

Col. R. W. White, of Mexico, moved that the report be adopted.

Hon. W. O. L. Jewett, of Shelbina, moved to amend, by adding "that every daily and weekly paper in the State be requested to publish the report in full so the people may understand the extent of the celebration proposed."

Mr. Jewett's amendment being adopted, the report was unanimously accepted.

A general discussion of the report of the Executive Committee, the aims and purposes of the Centennial, and the work before the Centennial Committee was then participated in by all. Short addresses were delivered by:

Mrs. Mabel Miller, Secretary Missouri Corn Grower's Association, of Osceola; Mr. Arthur F. Killick, "Fatty Lewis," of Kansas City; Mr. John W. Robertson, of Ozark; Mr. E. A. Jarman, of Unionville; Hon. O. G. Boisseau, of Holden; President John R. Kirk, of Kirksville; Mr. W. D. Meng, of Kansas City; Mr. Clark Brown, of Union; Hon. John H. Bothwell, of Sedalia; Mr. Frank O. Denney, of Lowry City; Mrs. S. E. Lee, of Savannah; Judge Theodore Gary, of Macon; Hon. John T. Heard, of Sedalia, and others.

A motion was adopted providing for the appointment of a temporary finance committee to raise funds over the State

for the continuance of the Centennial work. On this committee were appointed:

Mr. Chas. F. Hatfield, of St. Louis.

*Capt. J. B. White, of Kansas City.

**Hon. Campbell Wells, of Platte City.

Judge Theodore Gary, of Macon, chairman.

Hon. John T. Heard, of Sedalia.

A resolution of thanks was unanimously adopted on motion of Dean Walter Williams in appreciation of the hospitality and many courtesies shown the delegates by Capt. J. B. White and the Kansas City and Jackson County Centennial Committee, and by the Kansas City Commercial Club, during the sessions of the Centennial Committee.

On motion the Convention then adjourned.

The afternoon of Saturday was spent by the delegates in enjoying the historic pageant and moving picture drama shown in Convention Hall thru the courtesy of Capt. J. B. White and the members of the Missouri Valley Historical Society.

MISSOURI CENTENNIAL ENDORSED.

By Missouri Press and Bankers Associations.

At the Golden Jubilee Meeting of the Missouri Press Association held in Kansas City, September 14-16, 1916, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"We note with approval the launching by the State Historical Society of Missouri, a child of the Association, of a movement to celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of Missouri's admission to the Union as a State and pledge to the movement our support."

The authors of the resolution were: Ovid Bell, of the *Fulton Gazette*; Wm. Southern, Jr., of the *Independence Examiner*; J. F. Hull, of the *Maryville Tribune*; J. H. Burgess, of the *Morehouse Hustler*; L. P. Roberts, of the *Memphis Democrat*; J. N. Stonebraker, of the *Carrollton Republican-Record*.

*Resigned—W. T. Kemper, of Kansas City later appointed in place of J. B. White.

**Deceased.

At the special meeting of the Missouri Press Association in St. Louis, January 12, 1917, further endorsement of the work of the Centennial Committee of the State Historical Society of Missouri was recorded. A resume of the proceedings of the Kansas City Centennial Convention was read and received the unanimous support and encouragement of the Missouri editors.

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The Council of Administration of the Missouri Bankers Association at its meeting in Sedalia, February 15, 1917, unanimously adopted a resolution introduced by Mr. A. J. Hitt, of Maysville, Missouri, supporting the purpose and work of the Centennial Committee of The State Historical Society of Missouri.

The following letter is from Mr. W. F. Keyser, Secretary of the Missouri Bankers Association:

Sedalia, Mo., Jan. 29, 1917.

Dear Sir:

Referring to some correspondence you have recently had with Mr. Thornton Cooke of Kansas City, President of the Missouri Bankers Association, I beg to advise that at a recent meeting of the Council of Administration of this Association, the Council by unanimous vote pledged its moral endorsement and the co-operation of the banking interests of the State to the work of your Society in arranging for an appropriate celebration of the centennial of Missouri's admission to the Union.

Assuring you of my pleasure in giving you this information, I am

Very truly yours,

(Signed) W. F. KEYSER,
Secretary.

HOW MISSOURI COUNTIES, TOWNS AND STREAMS WERE NAMED.

DAVID W. EATON.

Third Article.

In Missouri streams not large enough to be navigable are called "Creeks." This was not the original usage of the term, and such streams in some eastern states are called brooks, runs and rivulets or rills. "Creek" originally meant the tidal inlet at the mouth of a small river or brook, and the term is so used in England to this day. It was a place where vessels might anchor with safety, and this idea is expressed in the Bible in connection with Paul's shipwreck. Acts 27.39. "And when it was day they knew not the land, but they discovered a certain creek with a shore into which they were minded, if it were possible, to thrust the ship." This is the sense in which the word "creek" is applied to the numerous tidal inlets in eastern Maryland and Virginia. Afterwards the settlers extended the name to the brook or stream emptying into them, and afterward this same term was attached to other streams, altogether inland. Thus, Pope's Creek in Westmoreland, Va., on which George Washington was born, is a tidal inlet and not a stream in the sense Missourians use the term. Monroe's Creek, on which President Monroe was born, was a similar tidal inlet, the stream emptying into it being so insignificant as to be almost lost in the alders and willows bordering its banks.

In the spelling of names, the postal authorities have been followed, and they are subject to the decrees of the Board of Geographic names. Sometimes it is a far cry from the original spelling. "What was Goose Creek once is Tiber now," and we find the French word "Bois Brule" spelled "Babruly," which is not so bad as some others. Of course the original settler spelled it as he knew or pleased, just as "Samivel" did. Dickens in "Bardwell vs. Pickwick," where "Samivel" scores for the defense, and puts the prosecution in a pickle, is asked by the court "if he spells his name with a "W" or a "V." "It depends upon the taste and fancy of the speller, my Lord," said Samivel, whereupon a voice from the gallery (the voice of his father) "Quite right too, Samivel, quite right. Put it down a We, my Lord, put it down a We."

DENT COUNTY.

Organized, Feb. 10, 1851. Named for Lewis Dent, an early settler.

Salem, county seat of Dent county. This name is from the Hebrew word meaning "peace." One historian suggests that probably the members of the county court had this in mind when choice of names was made.

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DOUGLAS COUNTY.

Organized, Oct. 19, 1857. Named for Stephen A. Douglas, from Illinois, who was a noted politician at this time.

Ava, county seat of Douglas county, was located in 1864.

Basher, named for a land owner nearby.

Roosevelt, named for President Roosevelt.

Smallett, name formed from the name of its first postmaster, James Small.

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DUNKLIN COUNTY.

Organized Feb. 14, 1845. Named for Daniel Dunklin, Governor of the State from 1832 to 1836. Dunklin was Surveyor General of the United States for several years. Organizing act says: "To be called Dunklin in honor of Daniel Dunklin, late Governor of this State."

Kennett, county seat of Dunklin county, was selected by Robert Gibony, of Stoddard; F. C. Butler, of New Madrid; and Enoch Evans; and was first called Chilliticoux for a celebrated Delaware chief in the neighborhood, afterwards called Butler and finally changed to its present name in honor of Luther M. Kennett. He was mayor of St. Louis from 1849 to 1852. On July 4th, 1852, he cast the first shovel of earth for the Missouri Pacific Railroad.

Byrds, named for an early settler.

Campbell, surveyed by Major Moore M. Rayburn, and named for a pioneer.

Cardwell, named for Frank Cardwell, of Paragould, Ark.

Caruth, established by Wm. M. Saterfield and named for an old friend, Mr. Caruth, of St. Louis, a member of the firm of McCombs, Caruth and Byrns.

Clarkton, platted in 1860 and first named Bach, but on building a plank road into the town it was named in honor of Henry E. Clark, a contractor on the new road.

Cottonplant, so named because cotton is a staple product and cotton gins are located here.

Holcomb, named for Louis Holcomb.

Hollywood, named for tree of that kind, the holly.

Hornersville, named for Russel and William H. Horner. Dr. William H. Horner settler there in 1832 and in 1842 laid out the town. He first kept a store there.

McGuire, a family name.

Malden, platted in 1877, under the direction of Maj. George B. Clark, and named for the town of the same name in Massachusetts. Clark was an engineer locating the railroad through the place.

Rushcreek, named for rush covered banks of creek on which located.

Senath, established in 1882 by A. W. Douglas, an early settler, and named for his wife, Senath Hale Douglas.

ShIPLEY, named for Hugh Shipley, an early settler.

Townley, a family name.

Vincit, founded by George W. Maharg.

Valleyridge, so named by Wm. J. Oxley, because of the peculiar formation of the ridge land on which situated. The town is located on what is known as Cowley's Ridge.

White Oak, named for the species, *Quercus Alba*.

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FRANKLIN COUNTY.

Organized Dec. 11, 1818. Named in honor of Benjamin Franklin, of Pennsylvania, printer, statesman and philosopher. "Of all Americans, the illustrious Dr. Franklin has the honor of leading in the choice of his name for places all over the land. His list (including compounds of the name) numbers sixty-three.* He was among the first honored in the Boon's Lick country with his name for its first chief metropolis."

*(Spofford—American Hist. Ass'n. 1893.)

Union, county seat of Franklin county has been the county seat since 1827. By act Dec. 11, 1818, David Edwards,

Philip Boulware, Sr., William Laughlin, David B. Moore and William Harrison were appointed commissioners to locate permanent seat of justice. The same were appointed commissioners of court house and jail. The town of Newport was selected and here court was held until 1826 when it was removed. By an act Jan. 22, 1825, John Brown, of St. Louis County; Benjamin Horine, of Washington County; and William T. Lammie, of Montgomery, were appointed to select a permanent seat of justice at center or within three miles thereof, and Barnabas Strickland, Moses Whitmire Bracket Barnes, commissioners of court house and jail. The commissioners on county seat were ordered to meet at the house of Joseph Welch on or before March 10, 1825. Union was selected, laid out in 1826 by Bracket Barnes and Moses Whitmire, on land of Reuben Harrison and Nathan Richardson. It was made county seat in 1827.

Berger, laid out by Charles Helmendach in 1870, and named for an old pioneer, Casper Berger, who founded a colony there.

Boeuf Creek, laid off in 1868, and first called Detmold and received its name from creek on which located. Boeuf, (Fr-Beef) so called from the great number of Buffalo or 'beeves' found on it at an early day.

Calvey, postoffice and creek named for French explorer Calve. The name is spelled as it is pronounced in French.

Gray Summit, so named for Daniel Gray, who settled here in 1845, and summit attached because it is the highest point on the Missouri Pacific Railroad between St. Louis and Jefferson City.

Jeffriesburg, a family name. E. B. Jeffries was a member of the Legislature from Franklin county in 1854. He was killed in the Gasconade Bridge disaster, Nov. 1, 1855.

Labaddie. Point L'Abaddie was named for the early French settler, Sylvester L'Abaddie, who came to St. Louis in 1769 and married one of the Chouteau sisters. He became a prominent merchant in the city, dying in 1794. "Sunday (April, 1811) Made Point Labadie, so called from a French trader, who formerly wintered here." (*Brackenridge's Journal*, in Thwaites *Western Travels*, VI. 36.)

Luebbering, named in honor of John F. Luebbering, postmaster and merchant.

Maupin, named for an early settler.

Nier, named for Franz Nier, one time civil engineer on St. Louis to Union, now a part of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. R.

New Haven, first called Miller's landing, but when regularly laid out in 1856, this name was suggested by William O. Ming.

Pacific, laid off Nov. 29, 1852, by William C. Inks, for the A. & P. R. R. and first called Franklin. There had been a town platted by the name of Pacific City where the town of Syracuse, Mo., now stands and filed in the plat book of Morgan county, but by Jan., 1859, this name was abandoned and changed to Syracuse, so "At a meeting of the Franklin town board, held Jan. 29, 1859, a resolution was passed to change the name to Pacific." So named because here the new railroad started for the Pacific Ocean.

Robertsville, named for its founder, M. J. Roberts.

St. Clair, settled in 1849 by J. B. Inge, and laid out in 1859 on land of William Kerr, and named in honor of a resident engineer on St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad.

Stanton, named for the proprietor of a powder mill in the vicinity.

Sullivan, named by the railroad company for Stephen Sullivan, who laid out the town in 1859, and gave the land for the depot and built the depot himself.

Washington, was settled prior to 1818, and a portion of the present site was laid off in 1836 and called Bassora, and in 1839, on property of Mrs. Lucinda Owens, was made a regular survey and town named in honor of George Washington. There are forty-nine other places named for General Washington.

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GASCONADE COUNTY.

Organized Nov. 25, 1820. The name is from "Gascon," an inhabitant of Gascony. The people of that province

were noted for their boastfulness. It was applied by the early French to the Indians living on its banks who bragged about their exploits. The name means, v. i. to boast, brag, bluster, and thus the river received its name. The waters of the river are boisterous and boastful and the name is also descriptive.

Hermann, county seat of Gasconade county, settled and laid out by a "German Settlement Association of Philadelphia" Nov. 2, 1837, on which date the name of the town was discussed and after a brief deliberation this decision was reached: "That the city to be built on the land bought by the German Settlement Association should receive the name of Hermann." The town was built on land owned in part by Charles Tuebner and Jacob Schiefner, and surveyed by H. Bock on May 1, 1850. Daniel M. Boone, John McDonald, Patrick Cullins, Moses Welton and Edward Simons, were appointed to select the county seat.

Bland, named for Richard P. Bland, for many years a member of Congress, for Missouri.

Gasconade, platted in 1857 on land owned by R. J. Heath and Eliza Shaman. Situated at the mouth of the river for which named.

Gebler, named for W. S. Gebler, a pioneer who established a general store at this place.

Owensville, named in honor of a pioneer.

Red Bird, so named by E. R. Bowen the first postmaster, because he thought it would be easy to spell and remember.

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GENTRY COUNTY.

Organized Feb. 12, 1841. Named for General Richard Gentry, of Columbia, who was killed in the battle of Okeechobee, Florida, Dec. 25, 1837.

Albany, county seat of Gentry county. By act, Feb. 14, 1845, Stephen Jones, of Andrew, Armstrong McClintock, of Clinton; and Ebenezer H. Wood, of Daviess, were appointed commissioners to select county seat. The name was given by Judge Eli Carter for the capital of his native state, New York. The town was first called Ashton, and the name changed by act of the legislature.

Gentry and Gentryville, name derived from county.

Stanberry, named for J. J. Stanberry, original owner of the town site.

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GREENE COUNTY.

Organized Jan. 2, 1833, "To be called and known by the name of Greene county, in honor of Nathaniel Greene of the Revolution." It was through Greene's strategy that the Carolinas were saved from subjugation. The Carolinas and Georgia gave him valuable grants of land. He was born in Rhode Island, May 22, 1742, and he died of sunstroke on his estate, Mulberry Grove, Savannah, June 19, 1786.

Springfield, county seat of Greene county, platted in 1835 on land of J. P. Campbell, on site selected by a commission to locate a county seat. The plan adopted was that of Columbia, Tennessee, Mr. Campbell's birthplace. The commission asked for suggestions for a name and that used and voted for was suggested by Kindred Rose, in honor of his former home town, Springfield, Robertson county, Tennessee. It is probably that the fitness of the name was suggested from the fact that there was a spring under the hill on the creek, while on top of the hill where the principal part of the town lay, there was a field.

Ash Grove, named from a grove of ash timber lying near by.

Bois D'Arc, pronounced Bo-dark, named from the Osage Orange, much used at one time as a hedge. In 1844, Mr. Goodwin put out a long hedge on his place and as he had just been appointed postmaster, it suggested the name. When the postoffice was moved to its present site, the name was retained.

Cave Spring, so named from a beautiful spring on Asher Creek, that bursts from a rocky fissure to disappear under a 'natural bridge' and again emerge as clear as crystal.

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GRUNDY COUNTY.

Organized Jan. 2, 1841. Named for Felix Grundy, a United States Senator from Tennessee for many years. He was a member of the Kentucky Constitutional Convention in 1799.

In 1808 he removed to Tennessee, in 1811 was sent to Congress, and in 1820 was one of the commissioners to fix the boundary between Tennessee and Kentucky. He died in Nashville, Dec. 19, 1840.

Trenton, county seat of Grundy county, named from the city in New Jersey. Laid off in 1841, and selected as county seat.

Spickard, named for W. W. Spickard, a pioneer.

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HARRISON COUNTY.

Organized Feb. 14, 1845. "To be called Harrison in honor of A. G. Harrison, representative in Congress from this State." Hon. Albert G. Harrison was from Fulton, Callaway county, and was a member of Congress at large from 1835 to 1839. He died Sept. 7, 1839.

Bethany, county seat of Harrison county. By act of legislature Ebenezer H. Wood, of Daviess; Edward Smith, of Clinton; and John J. Gibson, of Grundy, were commissioners to locate county seat. The survey was made in June, 1845, by John Plaster, and named Dallas, but the settlers did not like the name and at the November term of court, 1845, the county officers took a vote upon a new name, and the name was accordingly changed to "Bethany."

Blythedale, surveyed June, 1880, by A. B. Smith, for C. E. Perkins.

Cainesville, surveyed by T. J. Cast, April, 1885, and named for Peter Cain, who settled there in 1845.

Eagleville, laid off Aug. 28, 1851, on land of Robert Bullington.

Martinsville, laid off in 1856, by Willis Log, and named for Zadoc Martin, a miller.

New Hampton, laid off by L. W. H. Cox, Dec. 1869, and by him named.

Ridgeway, surveyed by A. B. Smith for C. E. Perkins, June, 1880, and named for an official of the C., B. & Q. Railway Co.

HENRY COUNTY.

Organized Dec. 13, 1834. First named Rives in honor of William C. Rives, of Virginia. Name changed to Henry in honor of Patrick Henry, of Virginia, who died after his election to the Virginia legislature, on June 6, 1799.

Clinton, county seat of Henry county, selected by commissioners, Henderson Young and Daniel McDowell, of Lafayette; and Daniel M. Boone, of Jackson. They fixed upon the present site of Clinton and signed a patent to the site to the county, dated May 1, 1843. Named for DeWitt Clinton, governor of New York, one of the prime movers in constructing the Erie canal.

Blairstown, laid out by a railroad company, and named in honor of John I. Blair, a noted capitalist.

Calhoun, laid off in 1837, by James Nash and named for the statesman John C. Calhoun, of South Carolina.

Deepwater, founded by the Keith & Perry Coal Company, of Kansas City, and takes its name from the stream of deep water nearby.

Lewis Station, named for Howell Lewis, an early settler. Lewis was a chainman in many of the government surveys in Benton and Henry counties.

Montrose, platted in 1870, by Brad Robinson, for the railroad company.

Urich, platted in 1871, by H. C. McDonald, and named for the French general "Uhrich," who so heroically defended Strasburg against the Prussians in 1870. The first "h" was dropped to simplify the name.

Windsor, founded by R. F. Taylor, and laid off in 1855 and for a time was called Belmont. Robert D. Means is responsible for the present name by calling it Windsor Castle, after the residence of Queen Victoria in England. Name was changed from Belmont to Windsor by act of legislature Dec. 9, 1859.

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HICKORY COUNTY.

Organized Feb. 14, 1845. Named in honor of President Andrew Jackson, who was known as "Old Hickory."

Hermitage, county seat of Hickory county. Henry Bartlett, Wm. Lemon and James Johnson were the first commissioners appointed to select site. There was some opposition to their selection and Dec. 23, 1846, Judge William Greene, of Camden; William Divern, of Polk; and Charles H. Yeater, of St. Clair, were appointed and ordered "Shall proceed to examine the present location (Hermitage) having due regard to the situation, population, quality of land, convenience and inhabitants." On March 14, 1847, it was also made the county seat by a vote of the people, the title being acquired by purchase from Thomas Davis. Named for the residence of Andrew Jackson, in Tennessee.

Almon, a family name.

Cross Timbers, platted Feb. 24, 1871, by Ezekiel Kirby. Elkton, first settled by Dr. Blue.

Pittsburg, named for the Pitts family, early settlers.

Preston, platted by S. C. Howard and R. I. Robinson, Dec. 8, 1857.

Quincy, platted by Isaac M. Cruce, in 1848.

Weaubleau, platted by Emerson Barber, a Christian minister, and first called Haran, but later named for the stream on which located.

Wheatland, platted Dec. 7, 1869, by M. H. Cooper, surveyor, for Frederick Kern and Jacob S. Naffziger. So named for the productive wheat fields surrounding it.

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HOLT COUNTY.

Organized Feb. 15, 1841. Named for Dr. David Rice Holt, a member of the state legislature from Platte county, and who died while a representative, Dec. 7, 1840.

Oregon, county seat of Holt county, first laid out in 1841 and called "Finley," but the name changed to "Oregon" for the territory then attracting emigrants.

Craig, laid off in 1868, by the proprietors, R. W. Frame, C. Schultz, and S. Ensworth, and by them named in honor of General James Craig, of St. Joseph, who was an early member of Holt county bar, and represented Holt county in

the state legislature in 1846, and a member of Congress from Missouri 1856-1860.

Curzon, named for John C. Curzon, who settled near in 1865.

Forbes, named for John Murray Forbes, an American railroad builder and a director of the C. B. & Q. Railroad Company. Laid out in 1869 by Levi Devorrs.

Forest City, platted by a town site company in 1857, and so named because the original site was covered with forest.

Maitland, platted May 12, 1880, by J. F. Barnard, of St. Joseph, owner of site.

Mound City, founded by Galen Crow, sheriff of Holt county, and a member of the state legislature in 1860. Laid off in 1857 on mounds which overlook the Missouri river bottoms.

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HOWARD COUNTY.

Organized Jan. 23, 1816. Named for General Benjamin Howard, of Lexington, Ky., Governor of Kentucky, and Governor of Upper Louisiana, which became Missouri Territory June 4, 1812. He died in St. Louis Sept. 18, 1814. "Howard county at its organization comprised a territory of 23,000 square miles, extending from the Osage River on the south, to the Iowa line on the north, and was called 'the mother of counties.'" (Switzler).

Fayette, county seat of Howard county, was made the county seat in 1823. The organizing act made the 'seat of justice' at Hannah Cole's fort, which was situated in what is now East Boonville. William Head, Benjamin Estill, David Jones, David Kincaid, and Stephen Cole, were made commissioners to select county seat, on June 16, 1816, and to that place all the records were removed in 1817. Nov. 14, 1822, Jonathan Crawley, William Head, Samuel Wallace, Glen Owens and Samuel Hardin, Sr., of Howard, were appointed to select a place for a county seat near the center of the county. They located Fayette and Hiram Fugate and Hickerson Burnham each donated twenty-five acres for the

county seat. Laid off by Judge Alfred Morrison. This was in 1823 when the news reached the west that Lafayette was soon to visit America, and the town was named for Marquis de La Fayette.

Boonsboro, laid off in 1840, by Col. N. G. Elliott and others, and named in honor of the old pioneer and Indian fighter, Daniel Boone.

Estill, named for Col. John R. Estill, a large land owner and stock raiser.

Franklin, stands on the higher ground out of reach of the floods of the Missouri River, but the old town was laid out as early as 1816. In 1826 it was encroached upon by the river and the present town located. The original town was named for Benjamin Franklin.

Glasgow, laid off in 1836 on land bought of Tarlton Turner, and James Earickson. Named for James Glasgow, who with his son at an early day engaged in the mercantile business at Old Chariton, in the vicinity of the present town. He moved to St. Louis, where he died.

Roanoke, laid out in 1834. An Indian word meaning, "sea shell" or "wampum." Originally settled by Virginians, who were great admirers of John Randolph, of Roanoke, and named the town after his elegant country home.

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HOWELL COUNTY.

Organized Mar. 2, 1857. Named from Howell Valley in which the first settlement was made by a Mr. Howell, in 1838.

West Plains, county seat of Howell county, so named because the settlement was on a prairie in a westerly direction from the nearest town.

Chapin, named for a family.

Cobalt, named for the mineral.

Cottbus, named for a town in Brandenburg, Prussia.

Cureall, located at medical springs, the waters of which are said to contain exceptional medical properties.

Hutton Valley, a family name given to valley.

Pomona, named for the goddess of fruits, and is situated in a fruit country.

Willow Springs, so named because the spring was originally surrounded by this species of tree.

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IRON COUNTY.

Organized Feb. 17, 1857. So named on account of the great amount of iron ore found within its limits.

Ironton, county seat of Iron county, selected as the county seat by the people of Iron county at an election held Sept. 7, 1857. It had been surveyed by N. H. Tong and David Carson, who gave the county alternate lots. Samuel A. Reyburn was selected as commissioner to sell lots. The county realized \$10,600 from the sale. The town was settled in 1853. So named like the county, from the abundance of iron ore in the vicinity.

Annapolis, named for the town in Maryland.

Arcadia, laid out in 1849, by Josias and Jerome C. Berryman. A New England lady, who came with the first mining company that came to the county, gave it the appropriate name it now bears. Named for a Greek grazing country, which has furnished the word "Arcadian" for the poets.

Brule, from the French word meaning "burnt."

Des Arc, meaning 'the bow' or bend, so named for the big bend in the railroad near this place.

Graniteville, settled in 1873, and named from the extensive granite quarries at this place.

Pilot Knob, laid off in 1858. Named from Pilot Knob mountain near by, five hundred and eighty-one feet high from its base, and owing to its prominent position is seen in some directions for a great distance, and served as a landmark to hunters and travellers, hence the name.

Pippin, from the apple of that name.

Viburnum, from the Latin name of the genus to which belongs the black haw, and arrow-wood.

JACKSON COUNTY.

Organized Dec. 15, 1826. Named in honor of General Andrew Jackson, who has almost as many places named for him as Benjamin Franklin.

Independence, county seat of Jackson county, was selected by a commission composed of David Ward and Julius Emmons, of Lafayette; and John Bartleson, of Clay. They pre-empted a piece of land upon which to locate the county seat. They made the location and reported the county seat March, 1827. Jan. 9, 1827, the survey was commenced by John Dunston. Named in commemoration of the declaration of Independence.

Blue Springs, platted by Shannon K. Knox, in 1879. There was a post office here as early as 1845. Named from a spring of water falling from the side of a hill into a tributary of Little Blue River.

Buckner, laid off by Thomas Monroe, in 1875, and named for a Mr. Buckner, who lived on a hill not far distant.

Dodson, named for a family.

Grain Valley, surveyed Sept. 5, 1878, by James Lucas for Joseph Peters, and named from the general character of the locality, grain producing.

Kansas City, surveyed in 1846, by J. C. McCoy. In 1839 first platted as "Town of Kansas;" by act of legislature adopted Feb. 22, 1853, the name was changed to the "City of Kansas" and in 1889, the name was again changed to "Kansas City." It was named from the river which empties into the Missouri at this point, and this river received the name from a tribe of Indians.

Lake City, laid off by Robert Hudspeth, April 17, 1876, and named from its location on a small lake.

Lees Summit, laid off in Oct., 1865, by William B. Howard, Esq., and Dr. P. J. G. Lee, an early settler, for whom the town was named. The latter part of the name is from the fact that it is the highest point on the Missouri Pacific Railroad between St. Louis and Kansas City.

Lone Jack, laid out by James Finlay and Wareham Easley, April 8, 1841. Named from the fact that a lone Black jack (*Quercus niger*) tree stood on the original town-site.

Oak Grove, laid out by Wm. E. Frick, Aug. 22, 1878, in a grove of oak.

Sibley, platted on land owned by Archibold Gamble, June 4, 1836. "On their way up the Missouri in 1804, Lewis and Clark established a fort at the site of this town called Fort Clark, in honor of the junior member of that exploring party. After the ratification of the great Indian treaty of 1808, and as a tribute to the Osage tribe of Indians, the name was changed from Fort Clark to Fort Osage, and still later was changed to Sibley, to perpetuate the name and fame of George C. Sibley, who was at one time the United States Government Agent at this point." (McDougal, *Recollections*, p. 443.) Sibley was a factor at the fort from 1818 to 1824. "He was one of the early surveyors of Missouri, and in 1816 he ran the southern portion of the Osage line." (Houck, *Hist. Mo.*, I. p. 14.) In 1825 he was appointed one of the commissioners to treat with the Indians and lay out a road from Fort Osage to Santa Fe.

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JASPER COUNTY.

Organized Jan. 29, 1841. Named for Sergeant William Jasper, of Fort Moultrie, S. C., fame, who was killed in the siege of Savannah.

Carthage, county seat of Jasper county, platted June 30, 1842. By an order of the county court dated March 29, 1842, it was named Carthage, from the ancient city in Africa.

Alba, platted in 1882, by Stephen Smith, and named in honor of its first postmaster and an early settler.

Avilla, platted in 1858 by David S. Holman and Andrew L. Love.

Carterville, laid off Sept. 9, 1875, by W. A. Daugherty, William McMillan, and James J. L. Carter, for the latter of whom it was named.

Joplin, platted by John C. Cox, in 1871, and named for Joplin Creek, which was named for Rev. Harris G. Joplin, who settled upon its banks as early as 1839 or 1840.

Oronogo, platted in 1856 by Stephen O. Paine, and name said to have originated in the reply made by the early traders when solicited to extend credit, when lead was the medium of exchange, "Ore or no go." Named by order of the county court.

Sarcoxie, platted in 1834 by Thacker Vivian and first called Centerville, from its location on Center Creek, but in 1839, at the suggestion of Hon. James S. Rains, it was called Sarcoxie, in honor of an old and friendly chief of the Shawnees, whose home was near a spring in the present town limits. Sarcoxie means "Rising Sun."

Reeds, named in honor of W. T. Reed, a pioneer.

Webb City, platted Sept. 10, 1875, and so named because lead and zinc were first discovered in that locality on the farm of John C. Webb, and he was the founder of the city.

Zincite, so named from the zinc mines in the neighborhood.

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JEFFERSON COUNTY.

Organized Dec. 8, 1818. Named for Thomas Jefferson. Died July 4, 1826.

Hillsboro, county seat of Jefferson county. By act Dec. 8, 1818, L. B. Boyd, Thomas Evens, Jacob Wise, William Bates, William Null, Peter McCormick and Henry Metz, were appointed commissioners to select seat. Herculeaneum was selected. James Bryant and wife donated land on which to erect public buildings. County lines were rapidly changing and a demand for a more central location was made. Finally a petition to the court resulted in the appointment of Minor Mothershead, Thomas Hurst, William Hurst, Jesse Phillips, and Paschal Detchemundy, commissioners to consider removal to a more central place. A site was selected and voted on at a general election held in Aug., 1832. Charles Mothershead was appointed commissioner of county seat at Sept., 1834, term, and he resigning, Clinton Mothershead was appointed in his stead. Hugh O'Neal and Samuel

Merry, owners of the new site donated the same to the county, April 7, 1838, but the matter was not settled until by act of the legislature, Feb. 8, 1839. The town was surveyed and laid out by George W. Waters, surveyor. The name first given the place was Monticello, or rather to the hill just south of it, from the home of Jefferson, but the name was soon changed to Hillsboro, from this hill.

Bushbey, named for () Bush, one of the proprietors of a nursery.

Byrnesville, named for the miller, M. F. Byrnes.

Crystal City, built by the "American Plate Glass Company," of Detroit, Mich., and being envied by St. Louis, they did all their business in Detroit, and named the new town New Detroit, but at the first annual meeting of the directors at the main office in Detroit, in answer to the question of how the natives liked the name of the town, it was replied that they had a name of their own, "Crystal City," which seemed so appropriate that it was at once adopted.

DeSoto, laid off in 1857 by Thomas C. Fletcher, afterward governor, and Louis James Rankin. Named for Fernando DeSoto, the great Spanish explorer, who discovered the Mississippi River in 1541, and is reputed to have been the first white man on Missouri soil. He came as far north as New Madrid county, and it is thought that from there he moved west across the Ozarks. DeSoto died in the spring of 1542 and was buried in the Mississippi.

Dittmer, named for William Dittmer.

Hematite, named from an important ore of iron.

Herculaneum, laid out in 1808 by Samuel Hammond, Sr., and Moses Austin. "So named by Moses Austin because the edges of the limestone strata are worn away so as to resemble seats of the amphitheater of the ancient buried city near Naples. After the removal of the county seat to Hillsboro in 1839, it began to decline, and like the city for which it was named, for a time threatened to be numbered among the things of the past."

Horine, a family name.

NAMING MISSOURI COUNTIES, TOWNS AND STREAMS. 181

House Springs, settled in 1795 and named for Adam House, who lived here and was killed near this spring by the Indians.

Kimmswick, laid out in Oct., 1859, by Theodoro Kimm, and in his honor named.

Knorpp, named in honor of C. F. Knorpp, postmaster and merchant.

Morse Mill, named for John H. Morse, owner.

Plattin, named from creek of this name.

Scheve, named for B. Scheve, its first postmaster and merchant.

Selma, noted as the residence of Fred Kennet, the finest in the State, called Selma Hall.

Selica, so named because sand, or silex, for making glass is plentiful.

Valles Mines, named for F. Valle, who mined lead here.

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JOHNSON COUNTY.

Organized Dec. 13, 1834. Named for Richard M. Johnson, of Kentucky, who was then coming into prominence as a probable candidate for Vice President. He was elected in 1835. He died of apoplexy, Nov. 19, 1850.

Warrensburg, county seat of Johnson county, platted in 1835 for John and Martin D. Warren, of Kentucky, for whom it was named.

Columbus, settled in 1833, and named for the discoverer of America.

Holden, laid out by Isaac Jacobs and Sanford Cummings in 1857. Named for Major Nathaniel Holden, prominent in the history of the county. While a member of the legislature he was instrumental in locating the railroad. Became land agent and local attorney for the Missouri Pacific Railroad, and at one time was receiver of public moneys at Warsaw.

Kingville, named for General William King, who located it.

Knobnoster, platted in 1856 by William A. Wortham, and takes its name from two prominent mounds or knobs

that stand, isolated, in the prairie near it, and are known as "Our Knobs."

Latour, a family name.

Leeton, named in honor of J. J. Lee, postmaster and merchant.

Post Oak, named from the species of oak, *Quercus Stellata*.

Quick City, named in honor of M. Quick, a pioneer citizen.

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KNOX COUNTY.

Organized Feb. 14, 1845. Named for General Henry Knox, of the Revolution. Died Oct. 25, 1806.

Edina, county seat of Knox county. Thomas C. Rutherford, of Clark; Walker Austin, of Macon; and Walter Crockett, of Putnam, were appointed commissioners to select county seat "within four miles of the geographic center of Knox, due regard being had to the convenience of the majority of the citizens of said county." The commission selected Edina, and reported Oct. 2, 1845. Surveyed by Stephen W. B. Carnegy, who gave it the ancient name and classic title to Edinburgh, Scotland.

Fabius, town and river. Name derived from the Spanish word "faba," a pea or bean, and the river so named because on its banks originally grew wild peas, which were good early pasture for the horses of the explorers. Town named from river.

Hedge City, laid out by John Henry Kephart, Oct., 1892, and named from the fence of Osage orange commonly called hedge.

Hurdland, surveyed by Peter Smith, for John Hurd and Caleb M. Pomroy, in June, 1872, and named for Mr. Hurd.

Plevna, named for the town in Bulgaria, where the Russians defeated the Turks in 1877, after a siege of one hundred and forty-three days.

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LACLEDE COUNTY.

Organized Feb. 24, 1849. Named for Pierre Liguist Laclede, the founder of St. Louis. Died June 20, 1778.

Lebanon, county seat of Laclede county, located by Thomas Whitacre, of Miller; John Duncan, Sr., of Pulaski; and Washington Henson, of Dallas, commissioners. Named by them for the town of Lebanon, Tennessee.

Atoka, named for county in Oklahoma.

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LAFAYETTE COUNTY.

Organized Nov. 16, 1820. First called Lillard, after a pioneer citizen. Name changed to Lafayette, in honor of Marquis de La Fayette, Feb. 16, 1825, who died in Paris, May 20, 1834.

Lexington, county seat of Lafayette county, was first settled by A. and W. Owens, from North Carolina, in 1817, and was selected as county seat by commissioners, James Bounds, John Dustin and James Lillard. Named for the battlefield of Lexington of Revolutionary fame, where was shed the first martyr blood. It was laid off April 22, 1822.

Aullville, named from a prominent family. John and Robert Aull settled in Lafayette county as early as 1822.

Concordia, platted in 1868, by a joint stock company, consisting of G. P. Gordon, George S. Rathburn, and others. The name was given by its German residents in memory of Concordia, Germany, meaning peaceful.

Higginsville, platted in 1869, and named for Harvey J. Higgins, who originally owned the land which upon the town was built.

Mayview, is built upon a succession of mounds, and noted for the beauty of the landscape, when viewed on a May day. "During the war of 1812, the present site of the town of Mayview, and long known as the "Mounds," was the scene of a bloody battle between a detachment of soldiers under the command of Captain Heath, and a large body of Indians, in which the white men were victorious. From this incident, these elevations were named "Heath's Knobs," or "Heath's Hills," though of late these names have almost passed into tradition." (Hist. L. Co.—Chiles—p. 1.)

Odessa, platted in 1878 by A. R. Patterson and John Kirkpatrick, and was named by President T. B. Blackstone,

of the C. & A. Railway Co., for the Russian town on the Black sea.

Waterloo, laid off in 1837, and named for the battle in which Napoleon was defeated in 1815.

Waverly, first named Middleton by its proprietor, Washington W. Shroyer in 1845, but by act of the legislature March 2, 1849, the name was changed to Waverly.

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LAWRENCE COUNTY.

Organized Feb. 25, 1845. Named in honor of Captain James Lawrence of the "Chesapeake," in the war of 1812, who, when wounded and dying cried: "Don't give up the ship!"

Mount Vernon, county seat of Lawrence county was selected by Larkin Newton, of Newton; Elijah Gray, of Greene; and Samuel Melugan, of Jasper, commissioners. In May, 1845, the county court appointed H. M. Joplin, *vice* Melugan. In May, 1845, W. H. Stroud was appointed commissioner to sell lots. Surveyed May 19, 1845, by John D. Allen, and named by the county court for the home of Washington.

Aurora, laid off May 9, 1870, by James W. Black for Stephen G. Elliott, and named for the Goddess of the morning of fabulous mythology.

Bower Mills, laid off in 1869, and named for owner, "Uncle" Billy Bowers, who settled thereabout 1830.

Freistatt, named by the German settlers from the town in the old country.

Logan, laid out on lands of William and Hetty E. Logan, and Andrew Pierce, Jr., and named for the former.

McKinley, named for an old pioneer.

Peirce City, laid out in 1870 by Henry C. Young and Charles B. McAfee. It was named for Andrew Pierce of Boston, then president of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railway Co., but the name was misspelled "Peirce" on the original plat dedicating the land for public use.

Verona, laid off in 1868, and named for the town in Italy.

LEWIS COUNTY.

Organized Jan. 2, 1833. "To be called by the name of Lewis county, in honor of Governor Meriwether Lewis."

Monticello, county seat of Lewis county. "By act Jan. 2, 1833, William Blakey, William F. Foreman and Joshua Feazel were appointed commissioners to select county seat. In Sept., 1833, the county court named the selection made "Monticello," for the residence and country home of Thomas Jefferson. It is an appropriate name for the Italian word "Monticello" means "Little Mountain," and the town is situated on a hill, as was the home of Thomas Jefferson.

Benjamin, named for the Hon. John F. Benjamin, a member of Congress from this district from 1865 to 1870.

Canton, settled in 1827, and surveyed in 1830 by Edward White, Robert Sinclair and Isaac Bland, and plat filed Feb. 15, 1831. Named for the town of same name in Ohio.

LaBelle, laid out Nov. 1, 1871 and surveyed by L. E. Mack, ass't. engineer for the railroad running through the place. LaBelle—French for "the beautiful" and name was suggested by its beautiful location.

LaGrange, probably named for the castle or home of Lafayette, and the word means "the grange" or farm house.

Lewistown, surveyed by Charles Peter, July 1, 1871, and name derived from county in which located.

Steffenville, named in honor of Henry Steffens, a pioneer.

Williamstown, surveyed Sept. 29, 1856, by J. F. Mitchell for Minus Williams, proprietor and founder, for whom named.

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LINCOLN COUNTY.

Organized Dec. 14, 1818. Major Christopher Clark, one of the first settlers, was a member of the legislature in 1818, and a genuine frontiersman and an earnest advocate of the establishment of Lincoln county. He made a speech in which he said: "Mr. Speaker, I'm in favor of the new county.

I was born in Link-horn county, North Carolina, I lived a year or so in Link-horn county, Kentucky, and I want to live and die in Link-horn county, Missouri." His speech was loudly applauded and the county was organized and named as he desired. It was called Lincoln in memory of Gen. Benjamin Lincoln, of Massachusetts, a distinguished officer and special friend of Washington, who in addition to great heroism in several battles, was deputed to receive the sword of Cornwallis on his surrender at Yorktown on Oct. 17, 1781. He died at Hingham, Mass., May 18, 1810. (Switzler.)

Troy, county seat of Lincoln county. The first county seat of Lincoln county was located at Monroe, but it was in one corner of the county. A petition was presented to the General Assembly and by act Dec. 18, 1822, a commission was appointed to select a more suitable place. Alexandria was selected, and here court convened the first Monday in Feb., 1823. Aug 5, 1828, a petition was signed by more than three hundred and fifteen of the taxable inhabitants asking that the seat of justice be moved to Troy. This was selected and land for public buildings donated the county by George Collier Robbins. Troy had been settled in 1802, platted by Deacon Joseph Cottle and Zadoc Woods and others in 1819. "In the year 1819 my father and mother, who were living in Troy, N. Y., decided that they could better their fortunes by going west. It took them a year, travelling by wagon, by flatboat, and by packhorse, to reach the pioneer French trading post of St. Louis. My father settled on the Mississippi river at a rapids called "The chain of rocks." Here he built a store and put in a stock of goods to trade with the Indians, later moving a few miles inland where he founded a town, which he named "Troy" after my mother's birthplace in New York." (The Pioneer Reminiscences of George Collier Robbins in the Pacific Monthly, for June, 1911.) Troy now occupies the site of "Woods' Fort." Troy was surveyed Sept. 16, 1819.

Briscoe, laid off in 1883 on land owned by Samuel Briscoe and others.

Elsberry, laid off in 1871, and named for Robert T. Elsberry, one of the original proprietors.

Foley, founded in 1879, and named for Miss Addie Foley, since married to Dr. D. H. Young, of Fulton, Missouri.

Old Monroe, was the site of Fort Howard. Laid out in 1819 on land belonging to the Cottles and Nathaniel Symonds. Named for President Monroe.

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LINN COUNTY.

Organized Jan. 1, 1837. "To be called and known by the name of Linn county, in honor of the Honorable Lewis F. Linn." He was United States Senator from 1833 to 1843. He died at Ste. Genevieve, Oct. 3, 1843.

Linneus, county seat of Linn county. 'When the county seat was first laid off it was called 'Linnville.' 'On Nov. 5, 1839, the county court formally adopted that name and on the 30th (Nov.) an order was made by the same body 'that Linnville be the permanent seat of justice for the county of Linn.' The name was changed to Linneus on Feb. 4, 1840. This was done at the suggestion of Senator Lewis F. Linn, for whom the county had been named. Judge James A. Clark wrote to Senator Linn, that the county and its capital had been named in his honor and asked for his endorsement of the action. Senator Linn replied that while he did not wish to dictate in a matter of that character, yet he rather preferred the name of Linneus to Linnville. Judge Clark laid the Senator's letter before the county court, which body instantly made the change suggested." (Hist. Linn Co. p. 51.)

Brookfield, named for John Wood Brooks, a civil engineer from Boston. He surveyed the town July 20, 1859, under direction of Major Josiah Hunt, land commissioner for the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad Company. Engineer Brooks was further recognized by four streets of the town, which were named "John," "Wood," "Brooks," and "Boston,"

all crossing "Main" street. (Hist. Linn Co. p. 195.) Brookfield township, in Linn county, was named for John Wood Brooks.

Browning, platted in 1872. It being near the line of Linn and Sullivan counties, it was at first suggested to use a combination of these names and call it Linnivan, but it was finally decided to honor Mrs. Browning, the wife of one of the officials of the C., B. & Q. Railroad.

Bucklin, platted Oct. 11, 1854 by William B. McClanahan, on land owned by John H. Watson and Dr. John F. Powers. Named in honor of Major James H. Bucklin, one time chief engineer of the H. & St. J. Railway Company.

Laclede, named in honor of Laclede, the French pioneer who founded St. Louis.

Marceline, platted in 1887, and named for the wife of one of the railroad officials, whose christian name was "Marcelina."

Meadville, first called New Baltimore, afterward's Botts-ville, for John Botts, original proprietor, but name changed in 1869 to Meadville in honor of Charles Mead, Superintendent of the St. Joseph Railroad.

Purdin, named for its founder, Allen W. Purdin, who owned the land on which the town was platted.

St. Catherine, laid out April 28, 1856 on land of William and Catherine Elliott and Caleb and Mary Farmer, and named in honor of Mrs. Elliott, Catherine. Afterward Saint was added.

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LIVINGSTON COUNTY.

Organized Jan. 6, 1837. "To be called and known by the name of Livingston county, in honor of Edward Livingston." He was Secretary of State under President Jackson. Died May 23, 1836.

Chillicothe, county seat of Livingston county, was selected by a commission composed of E. V. Warren, Samuel Williams, and George W. Folger, of Carroll county, "to make

selection within three miles of center of said county." It was located on land of John Graves in 1837, and named by order of the county court for Chillicothe, Ohio, which was the name of a Shawnee Indian town. Chillicothe is the anglicized form of the name of one of the divisions of the Shawnee tribe.

Avalon, surveyed by E. B. Parks for its founder, David Carpenter, Nov. 12, 1869. Named for the town of "Avallon" in France, which stands on an eminence as does its namesake. Avalon was the name given the colony founded by Lord Baltimore in Newfoundland in 1620. The charter to Avalon was very similar to the Maryland charter, and no doubt the latter had the former for its pattern. It is a Celtic word meaning "apple-tree." There is also an island in the British Channel called "the blessed isle where falls not hail, nor rain or any snow, and where Breton legend has it that good King Arthur, of the table round, is buried."

Bedford, founded in 1837 by William LeBarron, a Frenchman of St. Louis, and was first called "the Town of Laborn," but it was regularly platted by him in 1839, and by him named "Bedford." It is thought that he was interested in the steamer "Bedford," which was afterwards wrecked on the shoals at this site.

Chula, named from a Choctaw Indian word meaning "red fox."

Mooresville, laid off April 25, 1860 and named for its founder, W. B. Moore.

Sampsell, surveyed in 1870 on land of John C. and William Whitaker and James H. Britton. Named in honor of J. F. B. Sampsell, who was connected with the railroad on which it is located.

Utica, platted April 27, 1837. Settled by Roderick Matson, a native of Utica, New York, and was named by him for his native town.

Wheeling, laid off Oct. 7, 1865, by Henry May. Named by him for his native town in West Virginia.

MCDONALD COUNTY.

Organized March 3, 1849. Named in honor of Sergeant McDonald, of South Carolina, one of "Marion's men" in the Revolutionary War, Sergeants Jasper and Newton being the other two.

Pineville, county seat of McDonald county, was selected by a commission of three, Oliver M. Hickox, Joseph Pearson and James Mayfield, of Newton. It was first called Maryville. It was named because of the pine lands near by and was the seat of the "pine war."

Anderson, named for a resident near by.

Cyclone, named from the great cyclone of April 18, 1880, that passed through this part of the state.

Elk Springs, named from springs once frequented by elk.

Hart, named for W. B. Hart, a nearby resident.

Noel, named in honor of C. W. and W. J. Noel, live stock raisers and owners of a saw mill.

Southwest City, platted in 1870 and so named because in the southwest corner of the county and State.

Tiff City, surveyed Aug. 6, 1881, and named for the mineral known to the miners as "tiff."

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MACON COUNTY.

(Contributed by Ivan H. Epperson.)

Organized Jan. 6, 1837. Named in honor of Nathaniel Macon, of North Carolina, of the Seventh, Eighth and Ninth Congresses, and United States Senator in the Nineteenth and Twentieth. Died June 29, 1837. He had an unswerving faith in the people to govern themselves, and a favorite saying of his was: "If left alone they will always do what is right."

Macon, county seat of Macon county, was laid out in 1856 on land originally settled upon by James T. Haley in 1852. The county seat was at this time located at Bloomington, a thriving town which has since disappeared. During the Civil War, the marked Southern sympathies

of Bloomington aroused the indignation of General Lewis Merrill, commander of the Federal post at Macon, and in 1862 he ordered Major Thomas Moody to burn the town. At the suggestion of Major Moody, who disliked to carry out such a harsh order, it was decided that Bloomington should be destroyed in a more humane manner. An election was to be held that year and it was agreed that Major Moody should be a candidate for the Legislature and that he would introduce there a bill for the removal of the county seat to Macon. Moody went to the Legislature and in 1863 secured the passage of the bill which resulted in the removal of the county seat as an "act of military necessity." Like the county in which it is located, Macon was named in honor of Nathaniel Macon, the noted North Carolina statesman.

Atlanta, laid out in 1858 on land settled by S. Atteberry and named for the city of the same name in Georgia.

Bevier was named after Col. Robert Bevier, of Kentucky, who became a noted Confederate leader and who later wrote a book about the campaigns in the west and south during the Civil war. The town was laid out in 1858 by John Duff on land originally owned by Lewis Gilstrap.

Callao, laid out in September, 1858, by Samuel Humphrey and Samuel Kemm. The name comes from a Spanish word meaning "bay" or "harbor." The town was probably named after the port of that name in South America.

College Mound, laid out in 1854, by McGee College, under the auspices of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, and named for college and mounds near by.

Cox, named for A. S. Cox, its first postmaster and merchant.

Economy, established by C. H. Nelson, who, when naming it, said: "It was economy to buy at his place."

Elmer, laid out in May, 1888, by the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. An older town, one-half mile away and known as Mercyville, had been laid out as early as 1865, but in 1905 the two towns were consolidated under the name of Elmer. The first blacksmith in Mercyville was "Pap" Wil-

liams and in honor of his wife, Mercy, the town was named.

Ethel, laid out in April, 1888, by the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R., and originally called Ratliff.

Kern, in the Chariton valley, was named after Judge Robert H. Kern of St. Louis. Judge Kern acquired extensive possessions in the Chariton valley and was one of the first advocates of ditch construction to reclaim the valley lands from overflow.

LaPlata, laid out in 1855 by Lewis Gee and Thomas Sanders. The name is of Spanish origin and means "wrought silver."

New Cambria, first platted in 1861 and originally called Stockton in honor of James Stocks, who was a railroad contractor on the Hannibal & St. Joseph R. R. In 1864, as the result of an advertisement headed "Free Missouri" which appeared in a Welsh newspaper at Utica, N. Y., representatives were sent to this state to select a location for a large colony of Welsh immigrants. In order to attract the Welsh commissioners the name of Stockton was changed to New Cambria, which means "New Wales." Two places were under consideration—New Cambria and Gomer, in Caldwell county—but, unfortunately for the latter place, the killing by Southern sympathizers, of two Union soldiers on the streets of Kingston while the commissioners were staying there caused them to decide in favor of New Cambria.

Nickellton, named in honor of Davidson Nickell, a prominent man in the vicinity.

Tullvania, named for Nicholas Tull.

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MADISON COUNTY.

Organized Dec. 14, 1818. Named for James Madison, President of the United States from 1809 to 1817.

Fredericktown, county seat of Madison county. It was selected by a commission on land of Nathan Cook. Platted in 1819 and named for George Frederick Bollinger, a member of the State legislature.

Marquand, named in honor of W. G. Marquand, who made a donation to the church.

Mine Lamotte, named for the French explorer, who discovered lead here in 1720.

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MARIES COUNTY.

Organized March 2, 1855. Named for the Big and Little Maries rivers which name is of French origin, and was the name of two little girls.

Vienna, county seat of Maries county, selected in 1855, and named for the capital of Austria.

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MARION COUNTY.

Organized Dec. 23, 1836. Named for Gen. Francis Marion, the "Swamp Fox of South Carolina," of the Revolution.

Palymra, county seat of Marion county, selected as county seat by commission that made report June 18, 1827. "Named by the original founders in honor of the ancient city of Syria, the "Tadmor" of scriptures, built by King Solomon in the wilderness. Perhaps it was so named because, like Tador, or Palmyra, it was built, or founded, in the wilderness." (Hist. M. Co. p. 830.)

Ely, named for Dr. Ezra Stiles Ely, a prominent minister of Philadelphia.

Hannibal, laid off in 1819, but plat not filed until 1828. Named for the Carthaginian general, and this name was suggested by Hannibal Creek, now known as Bear Creek, a name on an old map of the time of Don Antonio Soulard's first voyage up the Mississippi, about 1800.

Philadelphia, named for the town of same name in Pennsylvania.

MERCER COUNTY.

Organized Feb. 14, 1845. Named in memory of General Hugh Mercer, who fell at the battle of Princeton, in trying to rally his broken troops, Jan. 3, 1777. He was brought to the ground by a blow from the butt of a musket. He was afterward bayoneted and left for dead. He was afterward found to be alive and cared for, but he died Jan. 12, 1777. Congress intended to erect a monument in Fredericksburg, Virginia, in his memory, but failed.

Princeton, county seat of Mercer county, selected by a commission in 1845, and named Princeton after the battle in which the Revolutionary General Hugh Mercer lost his life.

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MILLER COUNTY.

Organized Feb. 26, 1837. "To be called Miller, in honor of John Miller, ex-governor of this State." Miller was governor from 1825 to 1832. Died March 18, 1846.

Tuscumbia, county seat of Miller county, was selected by a commission of three as follows: David Fulbright, of Pulaski; Zacheus German, of Morgan; and John Hensley, of Cole, and under their direction, Marquis Calmes made the survey in 1837. Named for a Chickasaw Indian chief, and land donated the county by J. B. Hanson.

Bagnell, founded in 1882, and named for William Bagnell, of St. Louis county, who conducted a tie business along the Osage river for many years.

Blackmer, a family name.

Brumley, laid out in 1869 and named for John Brumley, an early settler.

Etterville, named for a prominent family.

Olean, laid off by Burlingame and Proctor and named by the railroad company for town of same name in New York.

Pleasant Mount, laid off by Andrew Burris in 1848, and so named from its situation.

Rockymount, situated on the divide between the Osage and Missouri rivers and the name suggested from the character of the divide.

Ulman, named from a pioneer family.

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CORRECTIONS.

AUDRAIN COUNTY.

The following appeared in the *Mexico Missouri Message*, June 8, 1916:

HADEN AND NOT HAYDON.

The Markings and Surveys for Laddonia and Vandalia—Two Names Confused.

To the Editor of the Message:

In the spring of 1870 I was on the ground where Laddonia now stands. I met Amos Ladd. He and J. J. Haden owned the 160 acres now occupied by the town. Mr. Ladd told me that he and Mr. Haden were going to start a town there. That was before the rails for the Chicago and Alton were laid. Yet the road was graded and ready for the ties and rails. I asked him how many lots they would give me if I would build houses on them. Mr. Ladd said they would give me two lots. I told him I would build.

They laid off the town. Told me to start from the center of the road and meadow so many feet and measure off a block of eight lots, 60x120 feet, with a 20-foot alley, and they would have the town laid off by said block.

In the fall of 1870 Mr. Ladd came down from Mexico with the County Surveyor, a Mr. Jackson, and commenced the survey, but Mr. Jackson was taken sick and never came back. Then Jack Haydon came down and surveyed some. In the meantime Tom Carter became County Surveyor and finished the survey. Mr. Ladd, C. E. McVey, and myself and some other man, I think it was John A. Thatcher, kept the figures of the survey.

After we got thru with the survey we talked about a name for the town. Two or three names were suggested. Finally Mr. Carter proposed Laddonia as the name. So we settled on that. It is an error that the town was named for Mrs. Ladd, also whose name is said to have been Onia. Her name was Rebecca.

The rails for the C. & A. were put down in August, 1871.
So that was the start of Laddonia.

I notice that Floyd C. Shoemaker, secretary of the Missouri Historical Society, mentions "Col. Haydon and Ladd as having laid off both Laddonia and Vandalia, or had a hand in it. He means Col. J. J. Haden. He was a real Kentucky Colonel. He and I were reared in the same county. I knew him well. He spelled his name differently and was a different man from Jack Haydon. The latter was County Surveyor after the above events. He taught school in Mexico and now lives in California.

P. I. PIERCE.

Mexico, Mo., June 5, 1916.

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CALLAWAY COUNTY.

Mr. Ovid Bell, editor of *The Fulton Gazette*, writes the *Review*, under date of September 12, 1916, these corrections of Callaway county names:

The original town of Fulton was laid out on June 29, 1825, instead of 1827. James W. Moss might have been the name of one of the commissioners, as Mr. Eaton says, but in all the records I have his name is given without the middle initial.

The commissioners appointed to locate the first county seat were Henry Brite, William McLaughlin, Samuel Miller (who was named with the others), Josiah Ramsey, Jr. (whose name is not given by Eaton), and Enoch Fruit, (not Truitt). James Nevins had nothing to do with the business. This can be confirmed by examination of the act of the legislature that created Callaway county. For an interesting note on the matter, see my short history of the county, page 9.

The commissioners who erected the first court house and jail in Fulton were Henry May (not Lay), Ezra B. Sitton (note the middle initial) and Hans Patton.

The commissioners met at the home of Robert Dunlap (not Dunlop). It was due to his protests that the name of the county-seat was changed from Volney (after a French infidel) to Fulton.

I have not had time to check up on the dates Eaton gives in connection with the establishment of various towns in the county. I do know, however, that Steedman was named for Dr. I. G. W. Steedman, of St. Louis, who at one time owned what is known as "the Big Survey." He was the owner of the survey when the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railroad was built across the land, and the station on the tract was named for him.

Mr. Eaton is right in saying that Stephens (formerly known as Stephen's Store) was named for proprietor. The family is an old one in the county (related to E. W. Stephens, of Columbia) and Dr. T. L. Stephens established the store at an early day. He, by the way, was the inventor of Stephens' eye salve, which is sold the world over, and he first made it in his store at Stephens.

The Fulton Gazette of September 7, 1916, contained the following interesting article:

HOW SHAMROCK GOT NAME.

James P. Covington Says Village Was Named for Rock at First Postoffice.

A writer in the Missouri Historical Review tells that Shamrock, this county, was named for the emblem of the Emerald Isle, which may be true, but it is not an established fact.

"I have always heard that the postoffice was named for a big rock near the place where the first postoffice was located, about two and one-half miles east of the present village of Shamrock," said James P. Covington, a veteran of northeast Callaway, who was in Fulton Monday. Mr. Covington's memory goes back more than 65 years, and he got his information about the name of the postoffice from people older than himself. "The log house in which the postoffice was kept is still standing. It was situated on what the old-time folks knew as the Clarksville road."

The postoffice at Shamrock was established on January 10, 1833, according to the department at Washington. The first postmaster was John M. Crockett, who served until July 9, 1835, when Pearson W. Overley, took charge. The other postmasters since that time and the dates of their appointment have been as follows: William P. Mannen, December 1, 1853; John Coil, May 10, 1859; Robert D. Mannen, June 4, 1863; Charles B. Pursell, June 29, 1866; John W. Arnold, July 26, 1867; Joseph S. Lail, March 30, 1882; David Garver, October 7, 1889; Edward H. Poage, May 10, 1893; Henry E. Poage, February 2, 1895; David Garver, August 10, 1898. E. D. Arnold is the present postmaster, having been appointed since the Wilson administration began.

The office was discontinued on December 2, 1861—the first year of the Civil War—and was not re-established until June 4, 1863.

CHARITON COUNTY.

The following letter under date of September 2, 1916, from O. P. Ray, of Keytesville, Mo., gives corrections to Chariton county names. This letter with some additions also appeared in the *Chariton Recorder* (Keytesville, Mo.) on September 1, 1916.

Dear Sir:

I see by the last issue of the *Review* that you are inviting suggestions as to errors in Dr. Eaton's papers on Missouri counties, and I take this method of calling your attention to the fact that the founder of Keytesville (Chariton county) was James Keyte, and not James Keytes.

The first county seat this county had was Chariton, three miles northwest of Glasgow. The town was laid out by Gen. Duff Green in 1817. Subsequent to that time Gen. Green attained a national reputation as editor of the *United States Telegraph*, then the official organ of the Democratic party, at Washington City, during the time Andrew Jackson was President. Showing a bias toward John C. Calhoun on his Nullification doctrine, Jackson and Green became enemies; and President Jackson secured the services of Francis P. Blair, Sr., the father of F. P. Blair, afterwards a senator from Missouri, and they started the *Globe* as the official organ.

Chariton was designated as a county seat in 1821, and so continued for some years. Another commission, in 1829, selected lands for another county seat about five miles due north of where Keytesville now stands. The records of the county court of this county were burned in 1861, and we cannot follow this commission up, but in 1831 a commission recommended the selection of the present site and this was adopted in 1832, James Keyte having donated fifty acres of land for the purpose.

Chariton was abandoned for two reasons. It was at the extreme lower edge of the county; and being on low lands was a very unhealthy place.

It was thought at one time that it would be the coming city of the west, and in an early day lots traded even for lots in what is now a part of the business section of St. Louis.

At this day it cannot be stated as to what its population was, but one authority says it was 1,200 and another says 3,000, both of whom were entitled to credit; but suffice to say that now where Chariton stood is a field, and you would not believe that it was a thriving city in days when steamboats plied the Missouri River.

CLAY COUNTY

The Liberty Advance (Liberty, Mo.) under date of August 25, 1916, contained the following corrections on Clay county names made by the widely known Missouri writer, Col. D. C. Allen:

ERRORS IN TOWN NAMES.

Editors:

In your issue of today, in the article entitled "Our County's Names," there are a few errors. Allow me to correct them. Kearney was not named in honor of Gen. Stephen W. Kearney, but of Hon. Charles E. Kearney, then, and for years, later, a distinguished citizen of Kansas City, Mo. He was president of the Kansas City and Cameron R. R. Co., when Kearney was named. The K. C. & C. R. R. is now the Kansas City and Cameron branch of the Burlington system.

Mosby was not named in honor of Dr. Mosby or A. G. Mosby. It was named in honor of the Mosby family of that locality—more especially of the late Nicholas Mosby. I know this personally, because one of the general officers asked me to give him a name for the station there which would connect it with some well-known family of that vicinity. I gave him the name of Mosby.

No one knows why Liberty was so named. At the naming of Liberty, Mo., the county seat of Bedford Co., Va., was named Liberty—the early settlers brought many names familiar to them in the states whence they came. My conjecture is that our Liberty was named after Liberty, Va.

Liberty, Mo., August 18th.

D. C. ALLEN.

CLINTON COUNTY.

The following corrections to Clinton County names were contributed by A. R. Alexander, editor of the *Plattsburg Leader*, in his paper of September 15, 1916:

In the *Leader* last week extracts were printed from the *Missouri Historical Review* with the request that in case anyone knew facts concerning the early settlement of Clinton which differed from those mentioned a correction would be gladly used by the *Leader* and attention of the society called to such correction.

Uncle Joe Brown mentions the fact that he knows the town of Lathrop was laid out in 1867 by a surveyor for the Hannibal & St. Joseph railroad which was building a branch from Cameron to Kansas City at that time. He knew all of the early townsmen of Lathrop quite well, as did he also know all the farm and stockmen surrounding the new town. He drove stock over the prairie where the town now stands long before a town was thought about.

Lathrop township was first a part of Jackson township and a part of Southern Shoal township, though he does not know when the lines of the township were laid out. The first school in the township was taught by the late Charles Ingles, whose daughter Mrs. Mary Ingles James, still resides in Plattsburg.

The first actual settler in Lathrop was J. O. Daniel, for a number of years proprietor of the Lathrop Hotel. The first store house was built by James Murdock. The lumber yard was started by Mr. Daniels, whose clerk, P. H. Brace, was the first postmaster. The first dwelling was erected by D. E. Main. The first man to sell agricultural implements was George Patch, the first appointed railroad agent at the place.

Mr. Brown tells of many incidents of the early days of Lathrop and Clinton county. In those days he was buying and shipping stock, and as he talks a watermelon wagon drives by and he recalls the time when he stopped and climbed the fence for a watermelon on which to make his dinner while on one of his rides in the early days. He had decided that it would be impossible for him to get to the home of a certain friend by the noon hour, so he conceived the idea of having a watermelon for lunch. While seated in the corner of the fence the owner of the patch came upon him carrying a gun. He explained that parties had been stealing his melons and he had made up his mind to shoot the next fellow he saw in the patch. Before he talked very long, he had invited Mr. Brown up to dinner, which invitation was accepted, and a very pleasant hour was spent.

HISTORICAL ARTICLES IN MISSOURI NEWSPAPERS

August—September—October, 1916.

Adair County. Kirksville, *Journal*

- Aug. 10. Sketch of the life of S. F. Stahl, one of founders of Nineveh communistic colony in Adair county, banker and county official.
- Aug. 31. Some landmarks in the history of Adair county. Speech of Hon. J. A. Cooley at Old Settlers' Reunion.
- Sept. 28. Kirksville's first newspaper as recalled by Rev. L. F. Walden, its editor, and pastor of first Methodist church in Kirksville.
- Oct. 19. Some facts regarding old Cumberland Academy, predecessor of Kirksville Normal School.

Andrew County. Savannah, *Reporter*

- Oct. 6. Some old Andrew county towns.

Atchison County. Fairfax, *Forum*

- Oct. 6. History of Fairfax Presbyterian Church.
Rock Port, *Atchison County Mail*
- Aug. 25. Some incidents of the war in Northwest Missouri as revealed by collection of Civil War official papers and documents of Capt. George Steck.
- Sept. 29. The origin of Kansas City and its early connection with the fur trade.

Tarkio, *Avalanche*

- Aug. 11. Some Tarkio newspaper history.

Audrain County. Mexico, *Intelligencer* (Weekly)

- Aug. 10. Early history of Mexico Christian church, organized 1842.
- Aug. 24. Some Christian church history—John T. Brooks, a pioneer minister.
- Aug. 31. Rev. William J. Mason—early day pastor of Mexico Christian church.
- Sept. 7. Experiences of an evangelist in Northern Missouri in 1851.
Ledger (Weekly)
- Aug. 3. How "Raccoon" John Smith received his nickname. Some incidents in career of pioneer minister of Kentucky and Missouri.
- Aug. 10. Some history of Mexico Fair Association during fifty years of existence.
- Oct. 5. Tales of witchcraft of early days in Missouri.
- Oct. 19. Tribute to Mrs. George B. Macfarlane, Missouri club woman and former State Regent of D. A. R.

Message

- Sept. 21. A visit to the old home of Mark Twain at Florida, Monroe county, by Rev. H. B. Barks.

Vandalia, *Leader*

- Sept. 15. Campaigning in Missouri—Recollections of Civil War experiences by George Pigg, Union veteran.

Barry County. Cassville, *Republican*

- Aug. 24. Register of Civil War veterans at Cassville Old Soldiers' Reunion, 1916.
- Aug. 31. A bit of the pioneer history of Lawrence county.

Bates County. Butler, *Bates County Democrat*

- Sept. 21. Historical sketch of Butler Baptist church, organized in the late sixties.

Bates County Record

- Aug. 4. Recollections of early days in Bates county, by Wm. E. Walton.

Bates County Times

- Sept. 7. Sketch of the life of J. R. Davis, founder of the Warrensburg Journal and former associate of Major John N. Edwards.

Bollinger County. Marble Hill, *Press*

- Sept. 14. Sketch of the life of Dr. W. H. Mayfield, one of the founders of Mayfield-Smith College.

Boone County. Centralia, *Fireside Guard*

- Aug. 4. Reminiscences of early days in Centralia, by Mrs. Lola Hays. See later issues.

Columbia, Herald-Statesman

- Aug. 17. List of Confederate veterans registered at reunion of Boone county Confederate soldiers.
Recollections of Andrew McGregor, Confederate veteran and member of Ashland Guards.
Sept. 14. Historical sketch of the Boone County Home Mutual Fire Insurance Company, first organized 1851.

Daily Missourian

- Aug. 16. Historical sketch of the boyhood home of Gov. Charles H. Hardin, built in Columbia in 1821.
Some Columbia newspaper history, 1830 to 1835.
Aug. 27. Nathaniel Patten, Missouri's pioneer editor, 1819 to 1837.
Sept. 5. Sketch of the life of Dr. St. Clair McKelway, a native Missourian who became editor of the Brooklyn *Eagle*.
Sept. 12. Minneola Springs, one of the historic spots along Missouri's Cross State Highway.
Oct. 4. Historical sketch of the Columbia Club, organized as the University Club in 1895.
Oct. 15. History of the old Stephens Homestead, one of Columbia's historic places.
Oct. 18. Early day banking in Columbia recalled at the banquet in honor of Col. R. B. Price, Columbia's pioneer banker.

Times

- Aug. 29. Muster roll of Ste. Genevieve company in the War of 1812.
Sept. 17. School and college life in Columbia seventy years ago.
Sept. 23. Early day experiences in Missouri and the Middle West as recalled by Robert Smith, Boone county pioneer.
Oct. 15. Recollections of life on the plains, by Capt. J. M. Lowery, Confederate veteran and Boone county pioneer.

Tribune

- Aug. 11. The origin of osteopathy and some recollections of its founder, Dr. Andrew T. Still.
Aug. 26. Boone county's part in United States military history.
Sept. 20. List of citizens who have lived in Columbia fifty years or more.
Sept. 30. Sketch of the life of Aquilla H. Jones, Civil War veteran and Boone county philanthropist.
Oct. 3. Historical sketch of Red Top Christian church, near Hallsville upon occasion of its ninety-fourth anniversary.

Buchanan County. *St. Joseph, Gazette*

- Oct. 22. Sketch of the life of Col. Nathan P. Ogden, Civil War veteran, pioneer of St. Joseph, banker and capitalist.
Some famous trials in Buchanan county.

News-Press

- Aug. 19. Sketch of the life of Col. James A. Price, Platte county pioneer and Civil War veteran.

Union

- Sept. 1. History of the Platte Purchase.

Callaway County. *Fulton, Gazette (Weekly)*

- Sept. 7. How Shamrock, Callaway county postoffice, got its name.
Recollections of religious services in the old Liberty Primitive Baptist church in the early '30s.
- Oct. 12. When Edward Bates was a member of the Callaway county bar.
Recollections of the days when Fulton was known as Volney.
- Oct. 19. The strange disappearance of Mr. Tull—an event of Fulton before the war.
- Oct. 26. History of the liquor business in Callaway county since the granting of the first saloon license in 1821.
When Jefferson Davis visited Callaway county.
Fulton in the sixties and seventies, by J. Sam Watson. See later issues.
James W. McFarlane, a circus man of sixty years ago, over whose grave in Liberty modern circus bands still play dirges.

Missouri Telegraph

- Aug. 4. Roster of Callaway county company with Doniphan in 1846.
- Sept. 8. Some of the pioneers in Callaway county—their interests and mode of life one hundred years ago.
- Oct. 6. Some incidents in the life of George Levol, Callaway county veteran of the Mexican War.

Cape Girardeau. *Cape Girardeau, Republican*

- Aug. 4. When the town of Jackson was laid out one hundred years ago.
- Oct. 5. The old Brown mansion, one of the landmarks of Southeast Missouri before the War.
- Oct. 27. Historical sketch of the Sturdivant Bank, Cape Girardeau, on its golden anniversary.

Carroll County. *Carrollton, Republican-Record*

- Aug. 3. Sketch of the life of Col. L. H. Waters, intimate friend of Lincoln, Civil War veteran and early day Missouri lawyer.
- Aug. 24. A Lincoln story recalled by death of Col. Louis H. Waters.

Carter County. *Van Buren, Current Local*

- Aug. 24. Old Van Buren, in Carter county, laid out in 1833 as first county seat of Ripley county.
- Sept. 14. First will recorded in Carter county in 1834.

Cass County. *Belton, Herald*

- Aug. 10. When Belton was sold for \$17 an acre.
- Aug. 24. Farming in Missouri in the sixties.
- Aug. 31. Some early day incidents in Missouri as recalled by the death of Prof. E. J. Walker.

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- Harrisonville, *Cass County Democrat*
 Aug. 3. A Civil War incident in Cass county.
 Sept. 14. History of Harrisonville Christian church, organized 1856.
 Sept. 28. Some quaint characters in the early days of Harrisonville,
 by Frank H. Brooks. First of a series of articles
 dealing with pioneer days in Harrisonville.
 Oct. 5. Reminiscences of Cass county in the early days, by A. J.
 Bradbury.
 "Granny" Burnett, the witch of Harrisonville.
 Oct. 12. "Playing hookey" at the old Harrisonville carding machine.
 Oct. 19. Harrisonville in the days of the gold rush.
 Oct. 26. St Davidson, the Tam O'Shanter of Cass county.
 Recollections of Frank H. Brooks as a Harrisonville newspaper
 man, by John T. Logan.
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- Pleasant Hill, *Times*
 Aug. 4. The rise and fall of the old Lawrence Railroad, from Pleasant
 Hill to Lawrence, Kansas.
 Aug. 11. More history of old Lawrence Railroad.
- Chariton County. Keytesville, *Chariton Recorder*
 Sept. 1. Some Chariton county history, by O. P. Ray.
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- Salisbury, *Press-Spectator*
 Aug. 25. Sketch of the life of Dr. J. S. Wallace, historian and state
 senator.
 Sept. 15. Sketch of the life of Capt. J. M. Peery, early day Missouri
 riverman and Confederate veteran.
- Clark County. Kahoka, *Clark County Courier*
 Aug. 4. Ashton cemetery inscriptions. Compiled by Jasper Blines.
 See also issue of September 1 and November 3.
 Aug. 11. The old Hogan schoolhouse—a reminiscence.
 Sept. 1. Cemetery inscriptions: Lewis cemetery, Clark City cemetery.
 Maryville cemetery.
Gazette-Herald
 Oct. 5. Some Northeast Missouri railroad history, by Jasper Blines.
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- Clay County. Liberty, *Advances*
 Aug. 11. When Doniphan led—an account of the expedition to Mexico.
 Aug. 25. How Clay county towns were named.
 Oct. 27. Reminiscences of the Missouri Baptist Associations, held in
 Liberty in 1851 and 1860, by D. C. Allen.
Tribune
 Aug. 4. History of Liberty Debating Club, 1853 to 1914.
- Clinton County. Plattsburg, *Leader*
 Sept. 15. When Lathrop was founded.
- Cole County. Jefferson City, *Democrat-Tribune*
 Sept. 19. Sketch of the life of Howard A. Gass, state superintendent
 of schools, and Missouri editor.
- Cooper County. Boonville, *Republican*
 Aug. 3. The Battle of Boonville.
 Aug. 17. Slavery days in Central Missouri as recalled by a former slave.
 Aug. 24. George W. Ferrel, Cooper county's poet and journalist.
 Account of the organization of Cooper county and the first
 county court.
 The old Boonville cemetery.

Sept. 14. An incident in the life of George W. Ferrel, Cooper county poet.

Sept. 21. Sketch of the life of Judge W. M. Williams, pioneer lawyer and former justice of Supreme Court of Missouri.

Oct. 26. Historical sketch of Central National Bank, Boonville, established 1865.

Bunceton, *Eagle*

Aug. 4. Pioneer life in Cooper county, from a letter written by a settler, May 16, 1820.

Dade County. Greenfield, *Dade County Advocate*

Aug. 17. When the Indians inhabited Dade county.

Vedette

Aug. 31. Some history of the Greenfield *Vedette*.

Sept. 23. Recollections of an early Fourth of July celebration in Dade county.

Davies County. Gallatin, *Democrat*

Sept. 23. History of Drummond family.

North Missourian

Oct. 19. Sketch of the life of M. F. Stipes, Davies county historian and editor of *Jamesport Gazette*.

Dunklin County. Campbell, *Citizen*

Sept. 8. Sketch of the life of Robert C. Young, Dunklin county educator and agricultural writer. See also September 15.

Kennett, *Dunklin Democrat*

Aug. 25. Roster of John P. Taylor camp, United Confederate Veterans, 1916.

Oct. 20. Sketch of the life of Col. C. L. Keaton, Stoddard county lawyer and county official.

Franklin County. Washington, *Citizen*

Sept. 29. Historical sketch of the Second Presbyterian church of Washington.

Oct. 20. Historical sketch of the Evangelical Lutheran church of Kiel, Franklin county, established in 1856.

Gasconade County. Bland, *Courier*

Aug. 4. Sketch of the life of Henry Price, Maries county pioneer and western freighter over the Santa Fe Trail.

Gentry County. Albany, *Ledger*

Sept. 14. The old Grand Central Hotel—one of Albany's historic landmarks.

Sept. 23. Reminiscences of early days in Gentry county, by Samuel Rice, Mexican War veteran and gold seeker.

King City, *Democrat*

Aug. 11. Some history of the *King City Democrat*, upon the occasion of its twenty-fifth anniversary.

Greene County. Springfield, *Leader*

Aug. 30. The origin of Van Buren, first county seat of Ripley county.

Sept. 6. Biographical sketch of Dr. Allen H. Godbey, Missouri minister, former president of Morrisville College and Hebrew scholar.

Republican

Oct. 6. List of veterans of Sixth Missouri cavalry, organized 1862.

Harrison County. Bethany, Republican

- Aug. 23. Pioneer days in Harrison county—some incidents in the life of Mrs. Emeline Allen Templeman.

Henry County. Calhoun, Clarion

- Oct. 26. Old Salem church and a bit of family history, by Mrs. Anna A. Boyd.

Holt County. Maitland, Herald

- Oct. 5. Some Maitland newspaper history.
Mound City, *News-Jeffersonian*
Oct. 27. Some Mound City newspaper history.
Oregon, *Holt County Sentinel*
Sept. 29. Recollections of former days in Oregon, by Charles W. Bowman.
Oct. 20. Some important dates and events in the history of Oregon, recalled upon seventy-fifth anniversary of its founding.

Howard County. Fayette, Howard County Advertiser

- Aug. 3. When the Missouri Conference of the Methodist Episcopal church met in Fayette in 1828.
Aug. 10. An incident of the early days in Howard county.
A resume of Howard county history since 1800.
Aug. 23. Official roster of Company B., 9th Missouri infantry, C. S. A. When the Missouri Conference met in Fayette in 1839, by Rev. C. O. Ransford.
Sept. 6. Some of the founders of Methodism in Missouri.
Oct. 4. The Kinsey raids of 1864. Some incidents of guerrilla warfare in Howard county.

Democrat-Leader

- Sept. 15. The Boone county paper mill—first west of the Mississippi.
Glasgow, *Missourian*
Sept. 21. The old Cabeen home, the last landmark of the early day town of Old Charlton.

Howell County. West Plains, Howell County Gazette

- Aug. 3. Sketch of the life of James C. Kerby, founder of *Milan Standard*, and for seven years editor of *Howell County Gazette*.

Jackson County. Independence, Examiner

- Oct. 6. Confederate reminiscences of Jackson county in the Civil War.
Oct. 13. Sketch of the life of Col. W. T. Hearne, historian and Jackson county stockman.

Kansas City, Catholic Register

- Oct. 5. When the Indians danced at Westport. From recollections of Father Donnelly, first priest stationed at Kansas City.

Journal

- Aug. 18. Sketch of the life of James F. Spalding, founder of business college in Kansas City in 1865.
Aug. 26. Early days in Western Missouri as recalled at annual reunion of pioneer plainmen at Independence.

Post

- Aug. 27. The birthplace of the G. A. R. with some of its history, upon the occasion of the Golden Jubilee encampment in Kansas City.

The battle of Westport, one of the decisive struggles for Missouri.

Ninety years of Catholicism in Kansas City with pictures and historical sketches of Kansas City churches and schools.

Star

- Aug. 4. Dr. Andrew T. Still and the early days of Osteopathy.
 Aug. 6. "Cracker Neck," historic Jackson county spot once the rendezvous of guerrillas and scene of many train robberies.
 Aug. 13. Some recollections of the early days of St. Teresa's Academy, erected in Kansas City in 1866.
 How Howard county has figured in history. A few of the famous names the county has produced.
 Aug. 17. Some incidents in the life of W. P. Young, American scout in war with Mexico.
 Aug. 20. Judge Henry Lamm, a Missouri jurist who makes dry legal terms sparkle with wit. Some famous Missouri lawsuits.
 How a Missouri governor stopped a strike. An incident of the days of John S. Marmaduke.
 Sept. 4. Sketch of the life of Col. R. C. Kerens, St. Louis railroad builder, politician and former ambassador to Austria.
 Sept. 13. Some facts concerning the origin and early days of the Santa Fe Trail.
 Sept. 14. Review of fifty years of the Missouri Press Association.
 Sept. 17. Silas Hedges, Jackson county soldier of fortune, Civil War scout, Ku Klux leader and Mexican revolutionist.
 Story of the "Lost Townships" of Jackson county.
 Oct. 1. Recollections of early days in Kansas City, by George A. Cook.
 Oct. 5. The human side of Major William Warner.
 Oct. 6. Missouri's war with the United States. A chapter in Civil War history, by W. L. Webb.
 Oct. 8. How the Old Santa Fe Trail was laid out, from address by Judge J. M. Lowe.
 Oct. 29. Pearl Street, one of Kansas City's historic but forgotten thoroughfares.

Sun

- Aug. 5. Fifty years of negro Masonry in Missouri, by Joe E. Herreford, P. M. With an account of Golden Jubilee celebration in Kansas City, August 7-10. See earlier and later issues.

Times

- Aug. 21. The rise and fall of Elk Springs, once county seat of McDonald county and for a time the hiding place of state records during Civil War.
 An incident of the life of Col. L. H. Waters.
 Oct. 5. Sketch of the life of Major William Warner, veteran Kansas City attorney, soldier and former United States senator.
 Oct. 30. Sketch of the life of Dr. E. W. Schauffler, pioneer physician and Civil War veteran.
 Lee's Summit, *Journal*
 Aug. 17. The Battle of Lone Jack, by W. L. Webb.

Jasper County, *Carthage, Press*

- Aug. 3. Sketch of the life of T. T. Luscombe, former mayor of Carthage and father of the Tripoli mining industry in Missouri.

- Aug. 17. Carthage before the war. Some early day history from a copy of *The Southwest News*, published in Carthage, March 29, 1861.
- Sept. 7. Business conditions in Carthage fifty years ago.
- Oct. 12. Carthage during the Civil War as recalled by Mrs. E. G. Bowler.
- Oct. 19. History of Carthage Collegiate Institute, incorporated 1884.
Joplin, *Globe*
- Oct. 8. Lead mining in Granby before the war.
Joplin and Jasper county industrial edition.
- Johnson County. Holden, *Progress*
- Aug. 24. Historical sketch of Blackwater Methodist church, established in 1820 and oldest church in Johnson county.
Warrensburg, *Standard-Herald*
- Aug. 25. A Johnson county Indian trail, by W. E. Crissey.
- Oct. 27. Sketch of the lives of Colonel and Mrs. William Lowe upon occasion of their golden wedding anniversary.
Star-Journal
- Sept. 15. An incident of guerrilla days in Missouri as recalled by Allen Farmer, a survivor of Quantrell's band.
- Knox County. Edina, *Sentinel*
- Sept. 21. List of Knox county G. A. R. veterans.
- Lafayette County. Odessa, *Democrat*
- Aug. 25. Early days at Blackwater Methodist church.
- Oct. 13. The passing of Greenton, a one time flourishing village.
- Oct. 20. The "Lost Townships" of Jackson county.
Wellington, *News*
- Aug. 24. When Wellington was a trading post.
- Sept. 21. The Battle of Wellington—incidents of a Civil War engagement in Lafayette county.
- Lawrence County. Marionville, *Free Press*
- Sept. 21. List of Civil War veterans in Lawrence county, 1916.
- Lewis County. Canton, *News*
- Sept. 22. The creation of Canton township 1830 and early history of Lewis county.
- Lincoln County. Troy, *Free Press*
- Oct. 20. Sketch of the life of Joseph L. Duncan, Confederate veteran.
- Linn County. Brookfield, *Argus*
- Oct. 2. Some incidents in the life of Rev. Calvin Allen, North Missouri circuit rider in the early days.
Linn County Budget
- Oct. 3. The life of a circuit rider in Missouri fifty years ago, recalled by death of Rev. Calvin Allen.
Gazette
- Sept. 9. Some Civil War recollections of W. D. Crandall, former Brookfield newspaper man.
- Sept. 30. Life in Missouri in the fifties.
- Oct. 7. Sketch of the life of Rev. Calvin Allen, early Missouri circuit rider.

Livingston County. Chillicothe, *Constitution*

- Sept. 21. Sketch of the life of Major J. W. Toppass, Civil War veteran and former Livingston county official.

Macon County. Macon, *Chronicle-Herald*

- Aug. 5. The battle of Athens. Recollections of the Civil War contest in Clark county.
Aug. 22. Baker cemetery, one of the early day burying grounds in Macon county.
Oct. 28. Historic points along the Golden Trail in Northern Missouri.

Madison County. Fredericktown, *Tribune*

- Aug. 3. Sketch of the life of Peter Rudolph Conrad, Missouri pioneer.

Marion County. Hannibal, *Courier-Post*

- Aug. 26. In the days of the Pony Express.
Morning Journal
Aug. 10. Sketch of the life of John B. Shepherd, Civil War veteran and Marion county pioneer.
Recollections of steamboat days in Hannibal.

Miller County. Eldon, *Advertiser*

- Oct. 12. Sketch of the life of Dr. W. S. Allee, banker and state senator.
Tuscumbia, Miller County Autogram
Aug. 24. List of Civil War veterans registered during annual G. A. R. encampment at Brumley, Miller County.

Moniteau County. California, *Moniteau County Herald*

- Aug. 24. Historical sketch and list of charter members of Union Christian church, organized 1866.
Sept. 14. Historical sketch of Moniteau County Fair, established 1859.

Monroe County. Paris, *Monroe County Appeal*

- Aug. 18. Recollections of Union Christian church, Monroe county, in the early forties, by W. H. Foreman.
Paris, Mercury
Oct. 13. Some history of Paris Baptist church.

Montgomery County. Jonesburg, *Journal*

- Oct. 10. Historical sketch of Hardin Camp chapter, D. A. R.
Sketch of the life of John Skinner, Montgomery county's Revolutionary soldier.
Oct. 26. Dedication of entrance to Jonesburg cemetery by Hardin Camp chapter, D. A. R.
Montgomery City, Standard
Oct. 6. Historical sketch of Montgomery City Methodist church, established 1859.
New Florence, Montgomery County Leader
Sept. 15. An incident of the Civil War in Montgomery county, recalled by death of F. M. Ellis, county pioneer.
Oct. 6. Minneola Springs, its history and people.
Wellsville, Optic-News
Sept. 29. Sketch of the life of John L. Rodgers, Civil War veteran.

New Madrid County. New Madrid, *Record*

- Aug. 10. Recollections of the first Missouri Confederate infantry regiment, by W. K. Elliot.

Newton County. Neosho, *Miner and Mechanic*

Sept. 22. Some Seneca newspaper history.

Pettis County. Sedalia, *Basco Monthly Magazine*

Sept. —. Sedalia newspaper history. First of a series of excellent articles on Sedalia journalism since the establishment of the first paper there in 1863. See later issues.

Capital

Aug. 23. Biographical sketch and memorial address in honor of Gen. David Thomson, Pettis county soldier of the War of 1812.

Sept. 3. How George W. Ferrel, former Sedalia poet and newspaper man, wrote one of his greatest poems.

Perry County. Perryville, *Perry County Republican*

Aug. 3. Sketch of the life of Peter R. Conrad, Missouri pioneer and mineralogist.

Phelps County. Rolla, *Herald*

Sept. 7. Fiftieth anniversary edition with sketches of Phelps county citizens and industries.

Oct. 12. Sketch of the life of William Breuer, Civil War veteran and former representative from Gasconade county in Missouri legislature.

St. James, Journal

Aug. 4. Sketch of the life of Henry Price, Maries county pioneer and plainsman.

Sept. 1. Sketch of the life of W. C. Peterson, veteran captain of cavalry in Union army.

Pike County. Bowling Green, *Times*

Oct. 26. Sketch of the life of Lieutenant James L. Duncan, Confederate veteran.

Louisiana, Press Journal

Aug. 24. Sketch of the life of Dr. J. W. Dreyfus, Pike county physician and former president Missouri State Medical Association.

Twice-a-Week Times

Oct. 31. Pike county's Revolutionary soldiers. An account of the exercises dedicating markers at graves of James Mackey and David Wateon.

Platte County. Platte County *Argus*

Aug. 10. Some historical incidents of Missouri in 1839. Written by William M. Paxton in 1911.

Aug. 17. Sketch of the life of Capt. James Synnamon, Missouri Confederate veteran.

Polk County. Humansville, *Star-Leader*

Aug. 18. List of old soldiers registered at twenty-ninth annual reunion Pomme de Terre Association Veterans of 1861-65.

Putnam County. Unionville, *Putnam County Journal*

Oct. 13. Some events in the life of Capt. M. S. Towne, Union veteran of the Civil War and Putnam county pioneer.

Republican

Aug. 10. Letters and documents which recall the days of slavery in Clark county, Missouri.

Rolls County. Perry, *Enterprise*

- Aug. 10. John S. Cleaver. No. 46 in Old Settlers' Biographical Series.

Randolph County. Huntsville, *Herald*

- Sept. 15. Facts regarding 278 old settlers of Randolph county.

Moberly, Daily Democrat

- Sept. 17. Moberly fifty years ago.

- Sept. 22. Recollections of pioneer days in Moberly, by C. B. Rodes.

- Sept. 24. The beginnings of Moberly.

- Sept. 28. Celebrating Moberly's golden anniversary. See previous issues.

- Oct. 3. Sketch of the life of Julius Miller, Civil War veteran, pioneer Moberly banker and county official.

Monitor

- Sept. 25. Recollections of early days in Moberly, by J. H. Lotter.

Some Moberly newspaper history, by George B. Kelley, former editor of the *Monitor*.

Ray County. Lawson, *Review*

- Aug. 3. Lawson in the seventies, by Robert J. Clark. See earlier and later issues.

Richmond, Missourian

- Aug. 3. Election days in Ray county fifty years ago.

- Sept. 21. Some boyhood recollections of Millville spring, Ray county.

- Sept. 28. The historic Watkins Woolen Mills established on a Ray county farm in 1861.

St. Charles. St. Charles, *Banner News*

- Aug. 10. List of St. Charles county pioneers with date and place of birth and year of settlement in county. See also August 17, 24, 31 and September 28.

- Aug. 24. Portage des Sioux twenty-one years ago.

Cosmos-Monitor

- Aug. 9. A quartette of St. Charles pioneers and some early day conditions in Missouri.

Some lineal descendants of St. Charles pioneers.

- Aug. 30. Sketch of the life of Capt. H. B. Denker, Union veteran.

- Sept. 27. Home coming edition. An excellent account of the early history of St. Charles and St. Charles county with historical sketches of churches, schools and other institutions.

St. Clair County. Lowry City, *Independent*

- Sept. 28. How Lowry City got its name.

Osceola, St. Clair County Republican

- Aug. 17. Reminiscences of early days in Southwest Missouri, by Rev. W. W. Green. See earlier and later issues.

Ste. Genevieve County. Ste Genevieve, *Fair Play*

- Aug. 5. The story of Father Rossi, a Missouri pioneer priest whose body was buried within the Catholic church in Bloomsdale, Ste. Genevieve county.

St. Louis County. Clayton, *Argus*

- Sept. 1. Sketch of the life of R. H. Stevens, pioneer St. Louis county attorney.

Watchman-Advocate

- Aug. 11. Historical sketch of Frieden's Lutheran church at Kirkwood, Missouri, upon occasion of twenty-year jubilee.

Saline County. Marshall, *Democrat-News*

Sept. 28. A visit to Old Jefferson, Saline county's birthplace.

Saline County Progress

Aug. 4. Saline county pioneers. Number 100 in a series of biographical sketches, by Dr. Chastain. See later issues.

Scotland County. Memphis, *Democrat*

Oct. 26. Sketch of the life of Dr. J. C. Gristy, Civil War veteran, Scotland county editor, physician and legislator.

Shannon County. Birch Tree, *Shannon Herald*

Sept. 29. List of Shannon county Civil War veterans attending annual Soldiers Reunion at Birch Tree.

Shelby County. Clarence, *Courier*

Oct. 25. History of Clarence.

Stoddard County. Dexter, *Statesman*

Oct. 20. Sketch of the life of Col. Cornelius L. Keaton, Confederate veteran and oldest member of Stoddard county bar.

Sullivan County. Green City, *Press*

Sept. 14. Historical sketch of Mt. Pleasant Methodist Episcopal church.

Warren County. Warrenton, *Banner*

Sept. 22. Sketch of the life of Dr. Friedrich Munz, dean of Central Wesleyan Theological Seminary, Warrenton.

Worth County. Grant City, *Star*

Oct. 31. Sketch of the life of W. J. Gibson, lawyer and former mayor of Grant City.

Worth County Times

Aug. 24. Some facts regarding Grant City's pioneer citizens.

Sept. 21. Grant City forty-two years ago, as recalled by E. S. Garver.

Wright County. Mountain Grove, *Journal*

Aug. 31. Names of old settlers registered during Wright county old settlers reunion at Fairview.

St. Louis City. *Christian Advocate*

Aug. 2. Recollections of early day Methodism in the Grand River country of Missouri, by E. J. Stanley.

Aug. 16. Beginnings of Methodism in Missouri, by Rev. Warren T. Whitwade.

Aug. 23. Methodism in the Boonslick country, by Rev. C. O. Ransford. Sketch of the life of Rev. L. F. Aspley, Missouri minister since 1857.

Sept. 13. Kansas City Methodism. A retrospect, by William S. McCarty.

Some history of Seventh Street Methodist church, Kansas City.

Religious conditions in early Missouri, by Rev. A. H. Godbey, Ph. D.

Sept. 27. Historical sketch of Methodism in New Madrid since 1810.

Oct. 11. The experiences of a Methodist circuit rider in early Missouri.

Oct. 18. Historical sketch of Cape Girardeau circuit since 1808, by Rev. Nelson B. Henry.

Globe-Democrat

- Aug. 22. Sketch of the life of James Gay Butler, St. Louis business man and philanthropist.
 Sept. 2. Sketch of the life of Dr. George S. Case, pioneer physician and operator of first street railway in St. Louis.
 Oct. 5. Sketch of the life of Major William Warner, Civil War veteran and former United States senator.
 Oct. 6. Sketch of the life of Charles F. Busche, former state senator.

Reedy's Mirror

- Aug. 18. Recollections of old Vandeventer Place, St. Louis.

Republic

- Aug. 6. Some events in the life of Rt. Rev. Daniel S. Tuttle of St. Louis, during his fifty years as a bishop.
 Howard, the mother of Missouri counties, by Walter Ridgway.
 Aug. 7. Recollections of First Missouri regiment, Confederate, organized by W. K. Elliot in 1861.
 Aug. 21. Sketch of the life of Daniel Catlin, the "Astor of St. Louis."
 Sept. 5. Sketch of the life of Charles A. Stix, St. Louis business man and philanthropist.
 Sept. 10. J. Breckenridge Ellis, a Missourian whose perseverance won success as a novelist.
 Sept. 13. Sketch of the life of William H. Mayfield, St. Louis physician, founder of Mayfield-Smith Academy, Mayfield Memorial Hospital and Mayfield Sanitarium, first Baptist sanitarium in the world.
 Sept. 17. Some early history of Moberly upon occasion of fiftieth anniversary of its founding.
 Oct. 1. Historical sketch of Missouri Lodge No. 1, of St. Louis, oldest Masonic lodge west of Mississippi river, established 1816.
 Oct. 13. Sketch of the life of Rev. Iri R. Hicks, astronomer, minister and editor.
 Oct. 15. The Bagby family, a Missouri family of army and navy officers, by H. Calkins.
 Oct. 25. Sketch of the life of Judge Elmer B. Adams, member of United States Circuit Court of Appeals.

NOTES AND DOCUMENTS.

VIRGINIA AND THE WEST: AN INTERPRETATION.

An interesting contribution on *Virginia and The West*, by Prof. C. W. Alvord, appeared in the June, 1916, issue of *The Mississippi Valley Historical Review*. Waiving Prof. Alvord's conclusions, the marshalling of facts and the presentation of generalizations within only a score of pages excite our admiration. The field is a familiar one to the author and he never labors in selecting statements. The crux of his article is to laud the liberality of Lord Shelburne in England's cession of the old Northwest of this country during the treaty negotiations of 1782 and 1783. Prof. Alvord's position seems to be that resting, not on George Rogers Clark's expedition and conquest was the real force of the Colonies' claim to the Northwest at the close of the Revolutionary War, but rather on Lord Shelburne's recognition of our desire for, and need of, that section. All of this is, of course, involved in Franklin's plea for a stable peace and the English statesman's wish for lasting amity between the two countries.

Back of this most interesting conclusion, is recounted the aspirations and labors of Virginia in the Kentucky and Northwest districts. More than a decade before the outbreak of the Revolutionary War the large land speculators of the "Old Dominion" were putting forth strenuous efforts to attach the western domain to Virginia. Opposition to this proposed settlement policy was met with on the part of both the mother country, England, and the sister colony, North Carolina. By various means both of these rivals were outgeneraled. By 1765 the Illinois country was fairly well known to the Virginia leaders. Americans had made friends with the French in Kaskaskia and Cahokia, and were already conducting a profitable trade. All this was preparatory to the famous Clark expedition. Instead of encountering hostile European population, the brilliant Virginia commander met friends—

French friends who later helped fill his ranks on his historic march to Vincennes, where a similar preparation of the soil was soon favored. The expedition of 1778 was made possible from the start by the foresight of Virginians, and successful by the attitude of the Illinois French. The Spanish governor at St. Louis was in effect an ally by general conditions existing, and later by the local British attack on St. Louis in 1780 and the Spanish seizure of St. Joseph, (Mich.) in 1781.

If Prof. Alvord's conclusion regarding England's magnanimity and policy as shown in the treaty of 1783 is correct, it is certainly one of the ironies of historic fame. For Virginia to have prepared the way for possession of the Northwest and to have actually gathered the fruit of her labor and costs by a successful military force, and then to be denied the reward of enjoying the fame of decisive action at a critical moment in the Nation's history, assuredly merits sympathy even from the "dry-as-dust" tribe of research workers. If Prof. Alvord is correct in stating: "The basis then for the success of American diplomacy [the treaty of 1783, referring to the cession of the north Ohio country] had been laid not by the victory of the arms of Virginia, not through the boldness of George Rogers Clark in winning the old Northwest for the United States, but in the liberal principles held by a British statesman [Lord Shelburne]," we still believe that there may well be a close relation between the work of Virginia, Clark and Shelburne.

The aggressive farsighted policy of Virginia in throwing out settlers and traders into the trans-Alleghany country, the reasonably assured success of this movement, undoubtedly made clear and perhaps alone made apparent, the probable course of the American enveloping movement westward. In short, if Virginia had remained inactive in the south and north Ohio country, had not headed the settler and trader in those directions, and had failed to use the services of Clark and his two hundred Kentucky pioneers, it is highly probable Lord Shelburne would have been neither so politic nor liberal. This, despite the English statesman's views in 1767, for times had changed by 1782 and 1783, and even in 1767 the Vir-

ginia western land dynamo had been making Virginians dream and do for several decades, and after the French and Indian war its current was sending settlers and traders over the mountains in large numbers.

A more interesting and suggestive monograph on mid-west history we have not lately read than this by Prof. Alvord. We await his forthcoming book on *The Mississippi Valley in British Politics*, with pleasureable anticipation. It will do every lover of Mississippi Valley history good to obtain Prof. Alvord's contributions—the ones in which he handles big questions.

Prof. Edward S. Corwin's recent work on *French Policy and The American Albaine of 1778* (Princeton University Press, 1916) sheds much light on the trans-Alleghany country in international politics and makes clearer the attitude of Spain, England, France and the United States on this question.

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THE IOWA-MISSOURI DISPUTED BOUNDARY.

In the June, 1916, issue of *The Mississippi Valley Historical Review* is found a resume of the widely discussed Iowa-Missouri boundary line, by Claude S. Larzelere. Its chief merit is its compactness of treatment. The summary given is clear and concise, and covers the main points of the subject. No additional data is set forth, nor new authorities cited.

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NEWSPAPERS.

The State of Kentucky has thousands of them [newspapers] in the Libraries of the State House. Many of them are bound, others are unbound, tied in bundles and carefully stowed away. Their day is done; rarely has any one in our knowledge asked to examine any of these newspapers for any date or facts. History has culled from them such truths as could point a moral, or hold out a danger signal to the world of the present time, and they are closed, perhaps never more to be consulted.

(From article on *The Newspapers*, in the September, 1916, issue of *The Register*, of the *Kentucky State Historical Society*.)

If The State Historical Society of Missouri were forced by some ill turned fate to select from its immense historical library of 160,000 volumes, some one part of this collection for preservation, while the remainder be destroyed, there would be no hesitancy in making a decision. When this Society's Library was housed in the old Academic Hall of the University of Missouri, we had often to think of the possibility of fire. In such an event where minutes would be precious, we had resolved that above all else, one department must be saved. Not because of its compactness, but solely on account of its value. Further because it could not be duplicated, even with unlimited funds and indefatigable labors. And again, because without it over half of the utilitarian value of the library would be gone and the State of Missouri could never recoup its loss. That one department, more sacred in historic worth than our books of travel, our court reports, our session acts, our tens of thousands of official publications,—consisted of 7,500 volumes of *Missouri Newspapers*. Some running back to 1819 but all treasures of their years. Wherein lies their value?

They furnish the biographer and the genealogist with facts not found elsewhere. They alone have been our consistent table of vital statistics for a century. Their very news items have settled law-suits. Their legal notices have cleared titles to estates and small holdings. They have supplemented the negligence of the county clerk and the recorder. They have united with the insurance companies in making good the losses by destruction of city halls and county court houses. They have served the student of economics in writing the industrial history of the State; the sociologist in his facts and theories of social evolution; the historian, in these and the political story of the country.

The *Missouri Intelligencer* of 1819 is today one of these courts of last resort, appealed to by the historian, biographer, speaker, author and even the politician, more important now than on the day it reached the pioneer's home in the Boon's

Lick country. So frayed and worn have its files become thru constant paging by the public, that each issue of the first three years, from 1819 to 1822, have been treated on both sides of the page with a preserving process of highest quality transparent silk and paper. One volume, the first, and the only one in existence, was so used by the hundreds of history seekers that each page was covered with silk and mounted. A single issue of the *Intelligencer* for April 30, 1819, recently sold for \$6.75 at a book auction sale in New York City. The fortunate purchaser was the Library of Congress. The Society has this number in its bound files.

More Missouri histories, both state and county, have been compiled from the old *Missouri Gazette* of St. Louis and the *Missouri Intelligencer* and its successor the *Missouri Statesman*, than from any other one hundred publications, except those of the press. This statement is perhaps even too conservative. Further, the histories that have worth today must be based on the press as well as the manuscript and the document. Laborious indeed is the use of the newspaper in writing history, but necessary if your work is to stand. Cautious must he be who gets his data from the newspapers, but most accurate his conclusions if he patiently checks from scores of files.

And the weekly and daily of today, while of course not usable for writing permanent history the day following, will be just as invaluable a quarter or a half century later, as the press of the Civil War period is now. The newspaper of 1916 is to the historian of 1916 of worth, however, aside from its practical value a month or two after publication to the abstracter, the lawyer, advertiser, real estate agent, politician, and others. The list of *Historical Articles in Missouri Newspapers* that have been appearing in this Review from issue to issue makes this obvious. The illustrations in the modern newspapers are also of much immediate historical value, especially the cuts of men and women, and the reproduction of buildings and scenes. No more faithful mirror of our times and of the days gone by are there today than the files of newspapers preserved. The State Historical

Society of Missouri is proud of its great collection of the press of the State, and hopes to see it grow.

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The Blairs, by George Baber, which appeared in the September (1916) number of *The Register* of the Kentucky State Historical Society, is well worth perusal by the lovers of both Kentucky and Missouri history. Mr. Baber has written a most interesting sketch of this famous Scotch-American family that produced so many noted men. Two of the sons of Francis Preston Blair, Sr.—Montgomery and Francis P. Jr., were Missourians by adoption and the latter with Thomas H. Benton was selected as Missouri's representative in Statuary Hall in Washington. Although Mr. Baber does not claim to furnish new data on the family, he has woven together some very interesting and instructive facts. The article was not written to favor history scholars but at least one obvious error should be corrected in regard to Gen. Lyon of Missouri, drilling troops in 1861 and not in 1862. We hope Mr. Baber will furnish some further writing along the Kentucky-Missouri biographical line.

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SPECIAL DONATIONS TO THE SOCIETY.

A framed photograph of a letter by George Washington to General Putnam; photographs of a lock of Henry Clay's hair, a \$20 Continental bill, and an original portrait of Andrew Jackson; a muster roll of the recruiting party at Ste. Genevieve, Missouri Territory, in 1812; and a "shin plaster" for \$3 issued in 1815, are among recent antiques presented to The State Historical Society of Missouri.

The "shin plaster" was presented to the Society by Ben L. Emmons, a lineal descendant of Benjamin Emmons, one of the framers of the first Missouri Constitution in 1820. Mr. Emmons, who now lives at St. Charles, Missouri, has quite a collection of relics of no little historic interest and has presented many to the Society.

The other antiques were given by Bryan O'Bear, a civil engineer of St. Louis, who is a research worker in Missouri

history. During the last year he has written three valuable biographies of prominent Missourians and has presented them in manuscript form to the State Historical Society. Mr. O'Bear in his travels about the country is constantly on the lookout for rare relics and has helped greatly to better the collection of the Society here.

The framed photograph of the letter written by General Washington in October, 1777, shows the first president's own signature. The letter, which was obtained by Dr. John Gano Bryan from the niece of General Putnam and is now the property of Dr. Malven B. Clopton of St. Louis, related to the landing of British troops at Verplank's Point and plans for meeting this advance.

The portrait of Andrew Jackson, which was photographed at the home of Colonel R. M. Gaines of Lake Village, Arkansas, was presented by General Jackson to General R. M. Gaines of Mississippi as an appreciation of services rendered by the latter. Colonel Gaines is a grandson of General Gaines.

The lock of Henry Clay's hair, which was photographed, was presented to Dr. J. B. Bryan, in 1837, as an evidence of Clay's friendship and esteem. Doctor Bryan labeled it as the hair of the greatest man then living. The Continental bill is for "twenty spanish milled dollars" of the issue of the United States government in September, 1778.

Taken from the papers of General James Winchester, the muster roll of 1812 shows that William Allen was made captain of the company of three sergeants, two corporals, a drummer, a fifer, and twenty privates. Most of the terms of enlistment were for five years, though some were for a year and six months. The roll shows that the fifer was hired for \$10 a month. This rare document was donated to the Society by Mr. John H. DeWitt, president of the Tennessee Historical Society.

The "shin plaster" issued for \$3 by the German Bank of Wooster, Ohio, on July 4, 1815, was the property of Jean Marie Bissonnette, one of the original French settlers of St. Charles, Missouri, who died in 1817. Despite its age of more than 100 years, the bill is still in good state of preservation.

BOOKS RECEIVED FROM MISSOURI AUTHORS.

Anglo-Saxon Supremacy, By John L. Brandt. Boston, R. G. Badger, 1915.

Anomalies of Refraction and of the Muscles of the Eye, by Flavel B. Tiffany. Kansas City, Mo., Hudson-Kimberly Publishing Co., 1900.

Baptist Church Succession, by W. H. Burnham. Jefferson City Mo., The Hugh Stephens Printing Co., 1908.

The Bench and Bar of Boone County, Missouri, by North Todd Gentry. Columbia, Mo., Published by the author, 1916.

Bergson and The Modern Spirit, an Essay in Constructive Thought, by George Rowland Dodson. Boston, American Unitarian Association, 1913.

Beside Lake Beautiful, by Wm. A. Quayle. New York, The Abingdon Press, 1914.

The 'Black Hole', by Vivian Divers. n. p. n. d.

The Blessed Life, by Wm. A. Quayle. New York, The Methodist Book Concern, 1901.

The Book of Ruth, by Wm. A. Quayle. New York, Dodge Publishing Company, 1910.

Books and Life, by Wm. A. Quayle. Cincinnati, Jennings & Graham, 1903.

Centrifugal Fans, by J. H. Kinealy. New York, Spon & Chamberlain, 1905.

The Christian Name, by W. H. Burnham. Jefferson City, Mo., The Hugh Stephens Printing Co., n. d.

The Climb to God, by Wm. A. Quayle. Cincinnati, Jennings & Graham, 1913.

A Crooked Trail, by Lewis B. Miller. Boston, D. Estes & Co., 1911.

David Morton: A Biography, by Bishop Elijah Embree Hoss. Nashville, Tenn., 1916.

Dick Haley, by O. B. Whitaker. Dayton, Ohio, Christian Publishing Association, 1910.

Drugless Medicine, by Susanna Way Dodds. New York, The Health-Culture Co., 1915.

Early Opposition to Thomas Hart Benton, by C. H. McClure. Columbia, Mo., 1916.

The Economics of Enterprise, by Herbert Joseph Davenport. New York, The MacMillan Co., 1913.

An Elementary Outline of Mechanical Processes, by G. W. Danforth. Annapolis, Md., The United States Naval Institute, 1912.

An Elementary Textbook on Steam Engines and Boilers, by J. H. Kinealy. New York, Spon & Chamberlain, 1909.

An Experiment in Alien Labor, by E. George Payne. Chicago, The University of Chicago Press, 1912.

Farm Seeds and Plants, by Oscar Melville Ball. St. Joseph, Mo., Combe Printing Co., (n. d.)

Father Tierney's Poems, by Rev. Henry B. Tierney. New York, The Neale Publishing Co., 1915.

Flying Sparks as Told by a Pullman Conductor, by M. E. Munsell. Kansas City, Tiernan-Dart Printing Co., 1914.

Foundations of Faith, by J. E. Godbey. Nashville, Tenn., Publishing House of the M. E. Church, South, 1903.

Francisco, the Filipino, by B. M. Little, New York, etc., American Book Co., (1915.)

The Fraternity of the Fields, by Elmer Willis Serl. New York, The Neale Publishing Co., 1914.

The Gentleman in Literature, by Wm. A. Quayle. Cincinnati, Jennings & Graham, 1902.

God's Calendar, by Wm. A. Quayle. Cincinnati, Jennings & Graham, 1907.

A Golden Book and the Literature of Childhood, by William Marion Reedy. Cedar Rapids, Iowa, The Torch Press, 1910.

The Great Encouragement, by Leigh Mitchell Hodges. New York, Dodge Publishing Co., 1913.

The Great Optimist, by Leigh Mitchell Hodges. New York, Dodge Publishing Co., 1903.

A Handy Bibliographical Guide to the Study of the Spanish Language and Literature, by William Hanssler. St. Louis, Mo., C. Witter, publisher, (1915.)

Held to Answer, by Peter Clark Macfarlane. Boston, Little, Brown & Co., 1916.

Herbert Brown, by O. B. Whitaker. Chicago, M. A. Donohue & Co., n. d.

A Hero and Some Other Folk, by Wm. A. Quayle. Cincinnati, Jennings & Graham, 1900.

The Hope of Glory, by William Schuyler. Boston, The Four Seas Co., 1915.

In God's Out-of-Doors, by Wm. A. Quayle. New York, The Abingdon Press, 1902.

The Kewpies and Dotty Darling, by Rose O'Neill. New York, George H. Doran Co., 1912.

The Kewpies; Their Book, by Rose O'Neill. New York, Frederick A. Stokes Co., 1913.

King Cromwell, by Wm. A. Quayle. Cincinnati, Jennings & Graham, 1902.

The Labor Problem; Plain Questions and Practical Answers, edited by William E. Barns. New York, Harper & Brothers, 1886.

The Lady in the White Veil, by Rose O'Neill. New York, Harper & Bros., 1909.

The Laughter of Jesus, by Elmer Willis Serl. New York, The Neale Publishing Co., 1911.

Laymen in Action, by Wm. A. Quayle. Cincinnati, Jennings & Graham, 1912.

Lights and Shadows of Seventy Years, by J. E. Godbey. St. Louis, Nixon-Jones Printing Co., (1913.)

Lincoln and Missouri, by Walter B. Stevens. Columbia, Mo., 1916.

Little Book of Verses, by Frank A. McGuire. Jackson, Mo., Printed by the author, 1913.

The Loves of Edwy, by Rose O'Neill. Boston, Lothrop Publishing Co., 1904.

Luther in the Light of Recent Research, by Heinrich Bohmer. New York, The Christian Herald, 1916.

Mechanical Draft, by J. H. Kinealy. New York, Spon & Chamberlain, 1906.

Mission of the North American People, Geographical, Social and Political, by William Gilpin. Philadelphia, J. B. Lippincott & Co., 1873.

Missouri's Struggle for Statehood, 1804-1821, by Floyd Calvin Shoemaker. Jefferson City, The Hugh Stephens Printing Co., 1916.

Mr. Perryman's Christmas Eve, by Francis S. Porcher. Chicago, The Reilly & Britton Co., 1912.

Modern Poets and Christian Teaching, by Wm. A. Quayle. New York, Eaton & Mains, 1906.

My Dream of the Kingdom, by A. E. Wade. Boston, The Christopher Press, 1913.

Nitro by Hypo, by Edwin P. Haworth. Kansas City, The Willows Magazine Co., 1915.

Over the Hills and Far Away, by Florida Watts Smyth. Boston, The Poet Lore Co., 1913.

The Pastor-Preacher, by Wm. A. Quayle. New York, The Methodist Book Concern, 1910.

The Personality of the Holy Spirit, by Eugene Russell Hendrix, Nashville, Tenn., Publishing House of the M. E. Church, South, 1905.

A Pilgrim and his Pilgrimage, by G. W. Hatcher. Columbia, Mo., Published by the author, 1916.

Poems, by Frances E. Moore. Kansas City, Mo., Smith-Grievess Co., publishers, 1915.

Poems, by Wm. A. Quayle. Cincinnati, Jennings & Graham, 1914.

The Prairie and the Sea, by Wm. A. Quayle. Cincinnati, Jennings & Graham, 1905.

Principles and Methods of Orthodontics, by B. E. Lischer. Philadelphia and New York, Lea & Febiger, 1912.

Ravenel's Road Primer for School Children, by Samuel W. Ravenel. Chicago, A. C. McClurg & Co., 1912.

The Religion of the Incarnation, by Eugene Russell Hendrix. Nashville, Tenn., Publishing House of the M. E. Church, South, 1909.

Rochester and the Mayo Clinic, by George Wiley Bromme. New York, The Shakespeare Press, 1914.

The Romance of the Hamilton Estate, by Loo B. Van Fossen. Kansas City, Mo., Burton Publishing Co., (1915.)

Saddles and Lariats, by Lewis B. Miller. Boston, D. Estes & Co., 1912.

Sassacus; or, Death of Capt. Callaway, by William Bocks Rigg. New Florence, Mo., Leader Press, 1912.

Selections from Paris I and II of Frederick's Peregrination and Other Poems, by Gus J. Trares. London, Murray & Co., 1910.

The Skeptical Era of Modern History, by T. M. Post. New York, Charles Scribner, 1856.

Skilled Labor for the Master, by Eugene R. Hendrix. Nashville, Tenn., Publishing House of the M. E. Church, South, 1912.

The Song of Songs, by Wm. A. Quayle. New York, Eaton & Mains, 1910.

The Sowing of Swords, by Elizabeth A. Meriwether. New York, The Neale Publishing Co., 1910.

Spirits Do Return, by Ida Belle White. Kansas City, Mo., The White Publishing Co., 1915.

Statement No. 1, the Swastika, by Edward Butts. Kansas City, Mo., Franklin Hudson Publishing Co., 1908.

A Summer Idyl, by Mary Leedy Flanigan. New York, The Cosmopolitan Press, 1911.

Surgical Operations with Local Anesthesia, Ed. 2, by Arthur E. Hertzler. New York, Surgery Publishing Co. 1916.

Swaying Tree Tops, by Elmer Willis Serl. New York, The Neale Publishing Co., 1907.

Swine Diseases. Veterinary Medicine Series, No. 4, by A. T. Kinsley. Chicago, American Journal of Veterinary Medicine, 1914.

A Textbook of Veterinary Pathology for Students and Practitioners, Chicago, Alexander Eger, 1915.

To Ports Beyond, by Emma Ellis Conway. Ridgewood, N. J., The Editor Co., 1910.

What Catholics Have Done for Science, by Martin S. Brennan. New York, Benziger Bros., 1907.

What Nobody Ever Told Me, by Mrs. Chauncey I. Filley. Cincinnati, Jennings & Graham, 1885.

Whillikins, a Study in Social Hysteria, by Elmer Willis Serl. New York, The Neale Publishing Co., 1913.

The White River Raft, by Lewis B. Miller. Boston, D. Estes & Co., 1910.

William Rockhill Nelson, the Story of a Man, a Newspaper and a City, by members of the staff of the Kansas City Star. Cambridge, The Riverside Press, 1915.

The Worth of Service, by Leigh Mitchell Hodges. New York, Dodge Publishing Co., 1904.

NEWS AND COMMENTS.

GENERAL.

Newspapers:

A copy of the *Missouri Gazette* for October 4, 1809, was recently obtained by the Society. The *Gazette*, now the *St. Louis Republic*, was the first newspaper published west of the Mississippi River. Established in 1808 by Missouri's pioneer editor, Joseph Charless, its files cover one hundred and nine years of the people's annals. The Society's file of the *Republic* (and *Republican*) includes the years 1860-1870, scattering volumes in the '90's, and complete volumes from December, 1898, to date.

Through the public spirited gift of Col. J. West Goodwin, of Sedalia, a complete file of the daily *Republic* from 1874 to 1890 inclusive, bound in sixty-four volumes, has been secured. Col. Goodwin, perhaps the oldest editor in the State in service, and the only living Honorary Member of this Society, has been one of the most active supporters of this institution since its establishment. The worth of Missouri history was recognized by him on his arrival in the State in the '50's, and measures were taken to collect data in this field. The value of this great work is now appreciated and all students and lovers of the story of the State and her people are deeply indebted to the veteran editor of *The Sedalia Bazaar*.

From Mr. J. B. Wolfe, editor of the *California*, (Mo.) *Democrat*, the Society has obtained a file of the *Democrat* from 1882 to 1888 inclusive. The *Democrat* is the successor of the old *California* (Mo.) *News*, established in 1858; *The Central Missourian*, founded in 1865; and the *Moniteau County Democrat*, founded in 1870, and changed to its present name, December 28, 1871. Mr. Wolfe has a file of the *Democrat* from 1858 to date, excepting scattering issues.

Last spring Mr. W. O. Atkeson, editor of the *Bates County Record*, published at Butler, Missouri, visited this

Society for several hours. The seventy-five hundred bound volumes of Missouri newspapers especially interested Mr. Atkeson and he freely commented on the precautions taken to minimize fire risks. The metal doors and casings, wire-glass, iron shelves, reinforced steel and concrete floors and walls, impressed him, and he remarked that he regretted that his valuable files of the *Record*, running back to 1866, were not housed in such quarters.

Six months after this conversation, on the morning of December 27, 1916, word was flashed over the wire telling of a fire in the business section of Butler, Missouri, and the destruction of the printing plant of the *Record*. Mr. Atkeson has since written the Society that he was able to save part of his files, including forty volumes, and that these will be presented to this institution where they will be secure from further loss. Fortunately the State Historical Society has bound files of all except two of the volumes destroyed.

Mr. Philip Gansz, editor of *The Macon (Mo.) Republican*, has recently donated to the Society a number of volumes of Macon newspapers in the '60's, '70's, '80's and '90's. Some of these are bound and all are in excellent condition. The prominent part played by Macon in the field of politics during the last half century make its newspapers of peculiar value. Macon county and Macon city have made history. Before the war the inland town of Bloomington was the county seat. Passing from even the record of the postal directory, Bloomington is little more than a memory today. Even the brick buildings were torn down to help build up its rival. Macon city began with the inception of the old Burlington and St. Joseph Railroad. It became one of the important North Missouri military depots of the Union forces during the Civil War. The center of a fine agricultural district and a rich coal field section, it continued to grow and increase in influence. In proportion to population few towns have maintained such a large and prominent bar. Lawyers and judges of note has it produced and today it is the home of a State Senator and a Congressman. Its political and legal annals furnish a rich field for the historian and its newspapers have fortunately not

neglected exploiting them. From the pen of one of Macon's journalists, Edgar White, have come some of the most fascinating local history articles produced in the State. The Society is fortunate in having obtained through Mr. Gansz' public spirited donation the files of such valuable newspapers.

* * * *

From the Kansas City Star, Tuesday, September 5, 1916.

MARK TWAIN WAS WELL PAID.

But is Was Only After the Humorist Had Become Famous.

We are learning, out of the articles written for the young readers of *St. Nicholas* by Mark Twain's friend, biographer and literary executor, Albert Bigelow Paine, a good deal more than ever came out before of the great financial and business successes of the great American humorist. His methodical endeavor to pay off the debt he brought upon his publishing house made him the best paid author in America, perhaps in the world. His financial arrangements with his regular publishers, Harper Brothers, was that they should print whatever he wrote, the payment being twenty (later thirty) cents a word.

But he had been offered before that a dollar a word for his writings and declined it. He also declined an offer for ten lectures at \$1,000 a night. He also declined an offer of \$10,000 a year to lend his name as editor without doing the editing of a funny paper; again he declined \$10,000 offered him to say that a certain tobacco, which he liked well enough, was the best ever, and he refused many offers of money that did not agree with his literary conscience.

* * * *

The following historical item was contributed by T. Berry Smith, Professor of Chemistry and Physics, Central College, Fayette, Missouri:

It is not generally known that three gravestones of great historic interest are in the Museum of Central College, Fayette, Missouri. These stones have carved upon them the names of

Daniel Boone, Rebecca Boone and Sarshel Cooper. A brief description may be worthy of record. Those of Daniel Boone and his wife, Rebecca, once marked the graves of those pioneers in the old country graveyard near Marthasville, in Warren county, Missouri. When in 1845 the Kentucky legislature sent commissioners to exhume their remains and remove them to the "bloody hunting ground," where the pioneer and his wife had seen so many hardships in their younger days, these rude stones were cast aside and in course of time became broken. The fragment of his is about 5x13 inches and 3 inches thick. On it, however, is his name carved something after the following fashion:

DANIEL BOON

Hers has been broken and the pieces are held together by a board fastened on the back side. The stone was evidently intended to represent a rectangle 11x15 inches with a circle 12 inches in diameter on top of it. The inscription follows:

REBECCA BOON

Both of these stones were made of a fine-grained limestone perhaps from some local quarry, where carved into some sort of symmetry and had inscribed upon in plain but awkward lettering, the names only—nothing else is given. The fragment containing the name of "Daniel Boon" was exhibited in the Educational building at the World's Fair in 1904.

That these stones are genuine is vouched for by the fact that friends of Central College, living near the old cemetery at Marthasville obtained the stones for the College, and by the further testimony of the man who showed the Kentucky Commissioners to the graves. This man was Marion McKinney, born March 22, 1822, and died in Fayette, Feb. 24, 1904. He was distantly related to Rebecca Boone as the following exhibit will show:

1. Rebecca Bryan was the wife of Daniel Boone.
1. Her brother James was the father of
2. Jonathan Bryan, who was the father of
3. Nancy Bryan McKinney, who was the mother of
4. Marion McKinney, mentioned above.

5. His daughters, Hettie and Emma are now (1916) living in Fayette.

Rebecca Boone was the great-great aunt of Marion McKinney, who was born two years after the death of Daniel Boone. He was in his twenty-fourth year when the remains of Boone and wife were removed; and having grown up in the neighborhood of the old graveyard, was doubtless familiar with the location of the graves over which the rude stones had been erected. Mr. McKinney told the writer about 1895 that the stones were genuine beyond a doubt. There seems to be no question that Daniel Boone hunted in Howard county* and that his sons made salt at some springs now called Boonslick in the western part of the county; therefore it is entirely appropriate that these memorials of Daniel and Rebecca Boone should be kept among the treasures of Central College at the county seat of Howard county.

The third stone pertains more intimately to the early history of Howard county. About two miles from Boonslick was erected a stockade, as a defense against the Indians during the war of 1812, which was called Cooper's Fort. Capt. Sarschel Cooper and his family lived in a log cabin constituting one corner of the stockade. While a storm was raging on the night of April 6, 1815, some Indians crept up to the cabin, broke a hole through the chinking between the logs, and shot Capt. Cooper in the midst of his family.

A rather elaborate tombstone was prepared for his grave, but (the story goes) the changing Missouri river washed the grave away and the stone was kept in the family until about 1888, when it was placed in Central College by Nestor B. Cooper, Ex-Sheriff and Collector of Howard county. The stone is 21x37 inches with an ornate top and the following inscription:

In
Memory of
SARSHEL COOPER
who departed this Life
April 6th, 1815,
Age 52 years.

*This point has not been conclusively established; it has been controverted by some.—Editor.

When the great judge, Supreme, and juft,
Shall once enquire for blood:
The humble Souls, that mourn in duft
Shall find a faithful God.
He from the dreadful gates of death
Doth his own children raife:
In zion's gates with cheerful breath
They Sing their Father's praise.

PERSONAL.

JUDGE ELMER B. ADAMS: The death October 24 of Judge Elmer B. Adams, the eminent St. Louis jurist, calls to mind the remarkable history of the Adams family in America—a family which has furnished two presidents of the United States and a long list of lawyers and public men. Judge Adams was a lineal descendant of that Henry Adams who received a grant of forty acres of land in Braintree, Massachusetts, in the year 1636, and soon after emigrated from Devonshire, England, with his eight sons, thus becoming the progenitor of the family whose name has been so closely connected with the history of this country.

Reared in New England, where he was born Oct. 27, 1842, in Pomfret, Vermont, Judge Adams was fitted for college at Kimball Union Academy, Meridan, New Hampshire, and was graduated from Yale University in 1865 with the degree of bachelor of arts. Soon after his graduation a movement was started and funds were raised in New York and Philadelphia for the establishment of free schools in the South for the education of the children of the indigent white people of that region. Young Adams was commissioned to carry out the work and traveled through the southern states—then impoverished from the effects of the Civil War—erecting school houses and employing teachers.

In the office of Gov. P. T. Washburn and C. P. Marsh of Woodstock, Vt., Judge Adams began reading law in 1866, and completed his legal education in the Harvard Law School.

Soon after his admission to the bar in Vermont Judge Adams came to Missouri and opened a law office in St. Louis.

His first public office in Missouri came in 1879 when he was chosen judge of the circuit court, his opponent being Judge David Wagner, a former member of the Missouri Supreme Court. When he took his seat Judge Adams was the youngest member of the St Louis judiciary, but in the handling of certain cases which came before him, involving the validity of laws, providing for the collection of delinquent taxes and for winding up the affairs of insolvent insurance companies he soon displayed remarkable legal acumen. In several important railroad matters, notably, the untangling of the affairs of the Wabash railroad which came before him in later years, and in many other important cases Judge Adams displayed a comprehensive legal knowledge, settling principles of law which had not been passed upon by the courts and establishing precedents which have been far reaching in their significance. After the expiration of his term of office he refused to become a candidate for re-election and retiring to the practice of law, became a member of the firm of Boyle, Adams & McKeighan.

In 1895 he was again called upon to give his time to judicial matters when he was appointed by President Cleveland as United States district judge for the Eastern District of Missouri where he served until 1905. At the time of his death he was completing his eleventh year as judge of the United States Court of Appeals.

During recent years Judge Adams had lectured extensively throughout the state on legal topics and was a special lecturer at the University of Missouri on succession and wills. Last July he was honored by Yale University with the degree of LL. D., having previously received a similar honor from the University of Missouri and Washington University, St. Louis. Judge Adams was a member of the New England Society and the Sons of the Revolution in St. Louis and was a director of the American Peace and Arbitration League.

DR. W. S. ALLEE, of Olean, Miller county, who died in Wesley Hospital, Kansas City, October 9, following an opera-

tion, was not only a successful physician, but a banker and legislator as well. Born in Moniteau county, January 20, 1852, he attended the public schools at Versailles, Mo.; was later a student at the University of Missouri and Rush Medical College, Chicago; and was graduated from Missouri Medical College, St. Louis, in 1875. Soon after his graduation he located at California, Mo., for the practice of medicine, but a year later he moved his office to High Point and formed a partnership with Dr. J. W. Dunlap. In the fall and winter of 1881 and 1882 the Missouri Pacific Railroad was built through Olean and shortly afterward he located his office there.

In 1907 Dr. Allee was selected for the presidency of the Missouri Medical Society and had the distinction of being the first president of the organization chosen from a Missouri village. In 1908 he became the Democratic candidate for the state senate from the Twenty-seventh Missouri district and such was his personal popularity that in a district normally Republican he was elected and served continuously up to the time of his death.

During the last General Assembly he served as chairman of the committee on railroads and internal improvements and as a member of the committees on penitentiary and reform schools, ways and means, new capitol, constitutional amendments and permanent seat of government, eleemosynary institutions and public health, banks and banking and clerical force. He was the author of the absent voting law and in 1911, following the burning of the capitol building at Jefferson City, he introduced the bill providing for the bonds for the erection of the new state capitol building.

Since 1879 Dr. Allee had served continuously as president of the Miller County Exchange Bank, the oldest bank in Miller county. He was a Mason, an Odd Fellow, a Woodman and a Maccabee, and was chairman of the Miller county Centennial Committee.

REV. CALVIN ALLEN: In a little log schoolhouse in Northern Missouri one day during the year 1859 a determined young Methodist minister faced an expectant congregation. It was during that period when public feeling North and South

was strained to the breaking point over the question of slavery; when the fires of Civil War were already kindling on the Kansas-Missouri border and when to speak, even from the pulpit, was fraught with the greatest danger to the speaker. As the young minister rose to begin his sermon, he drew from a pair of saddlebags two pistols, laying one on the right and one on the left of the Bible before him. "I have come here to sing and pray and preach," he announced, "and I intend to do it." And he did do it without interruption.

The death, October 1, of this man, the Reverend Calvin Allen, for thirty years a circuit rider in Northern Missouri, removed one of the commanding figures in Missouri Methodism and the oldest living member of the Missouri Conference.

He entered the ministry at Hannibal in 1858 and his first charge was at Albany in Gentry county. In those days the settlements in North Missouri were small and widely scattered. The churches of the Missouri Conference were few and separated by miles of forest trails and many unbridged streams. The life of a circuit rider meant long, weary rides on horseback from appointment to appointment, with a small but earnest congregation gathered in a rude church, or school-house or the cabin of some member of the congregation.

Born in Campbell county, Tennessee, October 26, 1827, Rev. Allen came with his parents to Indiana at an early age and secured a limited education at the rural school of that neighborhood. Soon after his marriage in 1847 he moved with his family to Missouri, making the long journey with ox teams. In Grundy county they stopped and took up land for which they paid the government seventy-five cents an acre. Here he lived until he entered the ministry in 1858.

As a circuit rider during the Civil War period Rev. Allen was often sent into parts of the State where other preachers had been roughly handled and many of the churches which he built were burned. It was no uncommon thing for him to swim his horse across streams covered with thin ice in order to reach an appointment.

In Kansas City Rev. Allen organized the first M. E. church in 1865 and in the old Hannibal & St. Joseph depot he

organized, in 1864, the first church in Cameron with thirteen charter members. His pastoral charges included the churches at St. Joseph, Kansas City, Plattsburg, Parkville, Kirksville, Laclede, Carrollton and Cainesville.

After thirty years of service, Rev. Allen retired from the ministry in 1886 and since that time had lived in Laclede, Linn county, until about a year ago when he moved with his son to Brookfield.

As a minister of the militant type in the days when physical strength, personal courage and endurance counted for more than eloquence the name of Rev. Allen will always be associated with that of Bishop McKendree, Bishop Marvin, Rev. Jesse Walker and Rev. Joab Spencer, those other leaders of early day Methodism in Missouri.

HON. WILLIAM BREUER, Gasconade county farmer and former member of the Missouri Legislature, died at his home near Red Bird, Gasconade county, October 4. Born in Oldenberg, Prussia, October 25, 1835, he came with his parents to this country at the age of seven and settled in Franklin county. With little means and limited education he early set out to make his own way. For a time he lived in St. Louis and later went to Owensville, Gasconade county, where for a time he followed the blacksmith's trade. When the Civil War came on he joined the Union army and was a member of Company K, Missouri infantry, stationed at Rolla. Soon after the war he settled in Gasconade county, became interested in farming and by industry and thrift became one of the large landowners of the county.

For two successive terms Mr. Breuer served as judge of the county court and in 1896 was sent to represent his county in the lower house of the Missouri Legislature. He was noted for his public spirited attitude toward all public questions and for his support of all measures for the community interest. He was one of the founders of the Oak Grove Christian church in Phelps county of which he was a member and had been for more than fifty years a Mason.

HON. CHARLES F. BUSCHE, former state senator from the Thirty-third Missouri district and a leading figure in the

famous boodle investigation of Circuit Attorney Joseph W. Folk, died October 4, at his home in St. Louis. A native of Germany, where he was born in Hanover, Jan. 17, 1857, Busche came with his parents to America in 1860 and was in New Orleans during the greater part of the Civil War. Near the close of the war the family came to St. Louis where young Busche attended the public schools, later entered a commercial college and afterward engaged in the wholesale bakery and confectionary business.

A Republican in politics, Mr. Busche served on both the city and congressional committees of that party and in 1888 was sent to the Missouri Legislature as a state senator from his district. In 1892 he was re-elected and again in 1896. It was during his last term in the State Senate that a bill permitting the consolidation of St. Louis street railway companies was passed. When in 1900 Joseph W. Folk came upon the scene as circuit attorney of St. Louis a revulsion of popular opinion demanded a closer scrutiny of the methods of public service corporations and the boodle investigations began. In 1903 Senator Busche confessed to Folk that he had been involved in a boodle transaction in connection with the traction bill.

"Go home and pray over it," Folk advised. The next day Senator Busche returned and made his confession.

As a member of the State Legislature, Senator Busche introduced and secured the passage of a bill establishing Arbor Day in Missouri. He was a member of the North St. Louis Business Men's Association and president of one of the largest confectionary establishments in St. Louis.

HON. EDWARD T. EVERSOLE, former member of the Missouri Legislature and Washington county official, died at the Savoy Hotel, Miami, Oklahoma, December 29, 1916. Born in Caledonia, Washington county, March 3, 1866, he was educated in Bellevue Institute, Caledonia, and Washington University Law School, St. Louis, where he was graduated in 1889.

Soon after leaving college he formed a partnership with William S. Anthony and opened up a law office in Potosi.

His first public office came in 1891 when he was elected mayor of Potosi, a place which he held for three terms. After serving two years as prosecuting attorney, 1892-94, Mr. Eversole was appointed, in May, 1895, as probate judge of Washington county by Governor Stone to fill out an unexpired term.

In 1900 Mr. Eversole was first sent to the Missouri Legislature as a representative from his county. Here he served until 1904 when he retired from public office and again took up the practice of law in Potosi.

Mr. Eversole was a Presbyterian and a member of the State Historical Society of Missouri.

DR. J. C. GRISTY, physician and Missouri legislator who died at his home in Memphis, Missouri, October 18, was a native of Iowa by birth, but a Missourian by adoption. For more than sixty years he was closely identified with affairs in Memphis and Scotland county as practicing physician, as a country editor, as a member of the Missouri Legislature and as county official. During more than half of this time, he was actively engaged in the practice of his profession—medicine.

Born in Davis county, Iowa, February 8, 1846, Dr. Gristy came with his parents to Memphis, Missouri, when he was eight years of age. He was educated at Bloomfield Academy, Bloomfield, Iowa; Bryant & Stratton Commercial College; and Missouri Medical College, St. Louis. At the age of eighteen he entered the Federal army as a member of Company D, Third Iowa cavalry of Bloomfield, and the same year was transferred to the 138th U. S. cavalry as a second lieutenant.

In the early nineties he purchased the Scotland County Democrat at Memphis and was its editor for seven years. In the Democratic national convention of 1888 Dr. Gristy was one of the delegates and in 1890 was sent to the Missouri Legislature as the representative from Scotland county, being re-elected in 1892. At the time of his death Dr. Gristy was completing his term as county treasurer, an office to which he was the nominee for re-election without opposition.

MRS. ALICE O'REAR MACFARLANE, Missouri clubwoman, genealogist and historian who died in St. Luke's Hospital, St.

Louis, October 11, was one of a group of Missouri women who during the past generation have done much to promote an interest in the collection and preservation of Missouri history and genealogy. The wife of a distinguished Missouri lawyer and former member of the Missouri Supreme Court, Judge George B. Macfarlane, the name of Mrs. Macfarlane was hardly less widely known throughout the state than that of her husband because of her long activity in the organization of women's civic and patriotic societies.

After the death of her husband in 1898, Mrs. Macfarlane moved from St. Louis to Columbia, where she organized, in 1902, the Columbia chapter of the D. A. R., serving as its regent for ten years. In 1912 she was chosen regent of the state organization and served in this capacity for four years.

The following tribute to Mrs. Macfarlane was written by Mrs. J. E. Thornton, now regent of the Columbia chapter, which Mrs. Macfarlane did so much to found:

"In the death of Mrs. G. B. Macfarlane, Columbia loses a faithful friend. Few women who have ever made Columbia a home for fifteen or twenty years have been more zealous in their loyalty to the city and interested in its progress.

"Miss Alice O'Rear, the daughter of Tandy O'Rear, a well known Boone county teacher, was graduated from Christian College. Several of her classmates are now residents of Columbia and recall the close schoolday friendships with her.

"Mrs. Macfarlane was a lineal descendant of Colonel James Wood, James Garland, John Slavan and Francis Bush, all Revolutionary patriots of Virginia. She was also a Colonial Dame, being a descendant of Colonel Michael Woods of the Virginia Militia, whose duty it was to keep the French and Indians in peaceful order, and of Colonel John Woods, who commanded a regiment under General Braddock and was with General Washington at Fort Duquesne.

"Mrs. Macfarlane was a member of the Daughters of 1912 and assisted in organizing the chapter in Columbia. After closing her career as regent of the Columbia chapter, she was state regent for four years and at the time of her

death was honorary state regent, state chairman of the committee of decorative art in civic life and national chairman of the committee for the prevention of the desecration of the flag."

HON. W. H. RIGHTER, Ripley county lawyer, farmer and former Missouri legislator who died at his home near Doniphan, November 26, was one of the pioneers in the development of Southeast Missouri. When he first came to Ripley county in the spring of 1859 he found most of that section of the state a wilderness; Doniphan had not yet been built and the county seat was located at old Van Buren, now the county seat of Carter county. The nearest railroad point was Ironton, seventy miles away. It was Mr. Righter who later built Bay Mills, in its day one of the flourishing villages of Ripley county, and it was largely through his influence that the Iron Mountain Railroad was induced to build a branch line in 1882 from Neelyville into Doniphan.

Born December 17, 1832, in Cynthiana, Harrison county, Kentucky, Mr. Righter first came to Missouri in 1856, stopping for a time in St. Louis. The death of his father, who was a large slave owner and man of wealth, left him with a large number of negro slaves which he brought with him to Missouri and, taking up a farm in Ripley county in 1859, he engaged in cattle raising and trading.

During the war, having been rejected as a soldier, he managed to keep on good terms with both sides and to secure passage through the lines and though he was many times arrested and his life threatened he was always able to bring influence to get himself released. At the close of the war Mr. Righter with a party of St. Louis friends organized a company and engaged in cotton planting in Mississippi, but owing to the difficulties arising from the cottonbagger regime and the negro problem in the South the enterprise was a failure and he returned to Ripley county in 1868 and again engaged in farming.

Soon after Mr. Righter's return he was chosen to represent the county in the lower house of the Missouri Legislature, but was refused a certificate by the secretary of state under

the pretense that he was disfranchised, since he had never taken the oath of allegiance to the government. During the seventies he was elected prosecuting attorney of Ripley county. He had had no legal education, but in the early days such difficulties were easily met. Mounting his horse he set out for Thomasville, then the county seat of Oregon county, and was admitted to the bar by Judge Woodside. In 1882 he served one term in the Missouri Legislature as a representative from Ripley county. Retiring from the practice of law in the nineties, he devoted the later years of his life to his farm near Doniphan.

MAJOR WILLIAM WARNER: The death in Kansas City, October 4, of Major William Warner, Civil War veteran, pioneer Missouri lawyer and former United States senator, removed the last of that remarkable group of men including Col. Robert T. Van Horn and William R. Nelson, of the Star, whose life history are so essentially a part of the history of Kansas City.

It was just at the close of the Civil War that Major Warner first saw Kansas City, then an unattractive river town sprawled over the Missouri River bluffs. The Missouri Pacific had recently been built there, however, and the future of the town looked good. As the result of a friendship formed between Major Warner and Charles O. Tichenor during their service in the Union army, the two young lawyers came to Kansas City together and in 1867 opened the law office of Tichenor & Warner in an 8x10 room in the city hall. For a time the equipment of the two young lawyers consisted of thirty-four volumes of Missouri Reports and three second-hand chairs, for clients were scarce.

In the spring of 1867 Major Warner was elected city attorney and the following year was made circuit attorney. Kansas City was heavily Democratic at that time, but Major Warner's personal popularity was such as to get votes irrespective of party lines.

After two years as circuit attorney he returned to his law practice, but in 1870 was again drafted by his party as their candidate for mayor and was elected. The city had

many problems in those days and one of the chief was the waterworks system begun during his administration. A fight concerning payments to the company became bitter. In this fight, which became the issue in the following city election, Major Warner took a stand which was characteristic of him. Believing that his party had taken the wrong position, he laid aside his partisan interests and worked openly for the Democratic candidate, who was elected.

In 1882 President Arthur appointed Major Warner as United States district attorney for the western district of Missouri and two years later he was sent as representative from his district to the Forty-ninth Congress. Although Missouri was strongly Democratic in those days, Major Warner almost succeeded in being elected governor in 1892 and in 1896 he was petitioned to again enter the race for governor but declined. During the administration of President McKinley, Major Warner was again appointed United States district attorney; was re-appointed by President Roosevelt and remained in this position until his election to the United States senate.

In 1905 a peculiar political situation developed in Missouri. When the legislature met in January of that year it was found that for the first time since the days of Reconstruction a slight majority in that body gave the Republican party an opportunity to name a United States Senator. The session which followed was one of the most dramatic in the history of Missouri politics. Many candidates appeared. Two of them—Thomas K. Nedringhaus and R. C. Kerens—divided the party's strength between them and the friends of Major Warner, who was also a candidate, conceded that he was practically out of it. The Democrats concentrated on Senator Francis M. Cockrell, but were unable to elect.

As the balloting went on the bitterness between the Kerens and Nedringhaus factions increased and it became apparent that neither of them could be elected. For two months and a half the balloting continued. The closing day of the session the wildest excitement prevailed. Six ballots

were taken without a choice and the session broke into an uproar. The sixty-seventh ballot began. The Democrats hoped to prevent a choice and were obstructing in every possible way. It was expected that the Republicans would try to turn the hands of the clock back in order to allow more time and when the effort was made, personal encounters took place between members of the two parties. One member snatched the roll from the speaker's table to prevent the conclusion of the roll call. Someone threw an orange at the clock and the glass was shattered but the pendulum still swung. Then an ink well was hurled at the all important time piece and this time the glass over the pendulum was broken. When order was finally restored the roll call proceeded and Major Warner was elected as the compromise candidate of his party, receiving every Republican vote but one.

Major Warner's first speech in the United States Senate was made April 21, 1908, in connection with the Brownsville inquiry in which he supported the Roosevelt administration. At the conclusion of his term Major Warner refused to become a candidate for re-election on account of ill health.

Born in Lafayette county, Wisconsin, June 11, 1839, Major Warner became an orphan at the age of six. From that time he made his own way, first as a boy culling the mine heaps of Southern Wisconsin, then as a driver of a pump horse at one of the mines and finally as a clerk in a country store. During his spare time at the mine and in the evenings the boy learned to read and write. As a clerk in the store he began to save his earnings and to dream of college. After two years at college his money gave out but he passed the teachers' examination and for four years taught school, reading law in the evenings. He completed his legal education at the University of Michigan and was admitted to the bar in Wisconsin at 21.

At the opening of the Civil War he enlisted in the Thirty-third Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, serving successively as regimental adjutant, as lieutenant, as captain and finally as major. In later years the Grand Army of the Republic

was one of his chief interests. He was twice commander of the Department of Missouri and in 1888 was elected commander in chief of the national organization. Among the Confederate veterans Major Warner was almost as popular as with the G. A. R. At one time he had several indictments against former Confederates dismissed stating "the war was over."

HON. CAMPBELL WELLS: The attainment of statewide prominence solely through activity as a private citizen is a rare occurrence and especially if that prominence comes to one who has spent his entire life in a country town of less than 800 people. Because of this fact the career of Campbell Wells, public spirited citizen and banker of Platte City, who died December 14, becomes all the more interesting. Mr. Wells owed none of his wide distinction to political advancement, for he never held or solicited a public office, and yet his name was known in every corner of Missouri.

In Platte City, the little Missouri town which has produced a list of eminent men out of all proportion to its size, Mr. Wells spent almost the whole of his life and here, during the past twenty years, came many of the Democratic leaders of the state to confer with him regarding party candidates and party measures. Here also came business men to seek advice and no one thought of beginning a campaign of importance without first securing the support of Mr. Wells.

As a member of the board of curators of the University of Missouri, Mr. Wells was one of the men who brought about the establishment of the School of Journalism, the first of its kind in the world. In Platte City, where he was recognized as the champion of the public schools, it was the activity of Mr. Wells as a member of the board of education that gave to the town one of the first fully accredited schools of the state.

The effectiveness of Mr. Wells in getting things accomplished was due in no small part to his enthusiasm and active interest in all matters of public concern. He never gave a passive support to anything. With him support meant active and aggressive support and no sacrifice was too great for him to make in the furtherance of any worthy cause.

Born in New Market, Platte County, May 23, 1864, Mr. Wells was the son of a lawyer and banker. His grandfather had come from Kentucky to Missouri in 1843 and had lost his life in his efforts to relieve the victims of the cholera plague which swept over Missouri during the fifties.

Mr. Wells was liberally educated for his day, first in the public schools and old Gaylord Institute in Platte City, and finally in Bethany College, West Virginia, where he was graduated in 1884. Soon after leaving college he became assistant cashier in the Platte City banking house of which his father was president. When the Wells Banking Company was organized in Platte City in 1887 he became cashier.

So great was his influence throughout the state that in 1912 he was solicited to become the Democratic candidate for governor, but he declined. Mr. Wells was one of the most prominent and active Masons in the State and in 1900 at the age of thirty-six he became grand master of Missouri, the youngest to hold that position in the history of the state organization. He was past grand commander of Knights Templars, for a number of years grand lecturer, and for nearly four years head of the Scottish Rites Masons.

In 1897 Governor Stephens appointed Mr. Wells as a member of the board of curators of the University of Missouri and being re-appointed by Governors Dockery and Folk, he served continuously on the board for fourteen years.

HON. ROBERT P. C. WILSON, pioneer Missouri lawyer and legislator, who died December 21 at the home of his son, United States District Attorney Francis M. Wilson in Kansas City, was one of the striking figures in Missouri politics during the period subsequent to the Civil War. For more than thirty years he brought distinction to his county—Platte—through his success at the bar and his reputation as an orator and lawmaker, first in the Missouri House of Representatives, then as a state senator, and finally as a member of Congress. It was in the production of such remarkable men as Mr. Wilson; William M. Paxton, the pioneer lawyer and historian of Northwest Missouri; and Campbell Wells, eminent banker and political leader, that has made Platte one of the most widely known of Missouri counties.

It was in 1870 that Mr. Wilson first entered the Missouri Legislature as a representative from Platte county, serving as speaker of the house under the administration of Governor B. Gratz Brown. In 1875 a constitutional convention was held in Jefferson City and a new constitution was framed and later adopted by the people. To the legislature of 1879 fell the task of revising the Missouri statutes to conform to the new constitution. Mr. Wilson, who had again taken up the practice of law in Platte City, was chosen without opposition to represent his district as state senator in this revision session, where he was one of the three members of the senatorial committee chosen to take up the work of revision.

After the death of Congressman James N. Burnes in 1889, Senator Wilson was sent to Washington as a representative from the Fourth Missouri district in the Fifty-first Congress and was re-elected in 1890. After his retirement from politics, Mr. Wilson devoted himself to the practice of law which he continued until about fifteen years ago when, on account of his growing deafness, he was obliged to retire from active practice. Even then he continued his law partnership with his son, Francis M. Wilson, until 1913.

Born in Boonville, Missouri, in 1834, Mr. Wilson was educated in William Jewell College at Liberty and Center College, Danville, Kentucky. He came of a race of lawyers. His father, John Wilson, was a distinguished lawyer while on his mother's side, too, were several able lawyers. In the office of Judge Elijah H. Norton he began reading law and was admitted to the bar in Missouri.

For two years as a young lawyer he lived in Seguin, Texas, and four years in Leavenworth, Kansas, where he was elected in 1860 to the first Kansas State Legislature. In that year, however, he returned to Platte county where he lived almost continuously until his death.

In 1872 Mr. Wilson was a presidential elector to the convention which nominated Greeley and B. Gratz Brown and in 1888 was chairman of the Missouri delegation in the St. Louis national convention which nominated Cleveland.

His two sons are both prominent in Missouri affairs—Francis M. Wilson as United States District Attorney for the western district of Missouri and Dr. R. P. C. Wilson as superintendent of the Missouri Colony for the Feeble-minded at Marshall.

Mr. Wilson was a member of the State Historical Society of Missouri, a Mason and a Shriner.

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